theologian, but he did not want to go to paradise. He spent six weeks planning the murder of Gar-field and laying plans for his own safety. He neglected no precaution for his own safety unless

CONVICTED.

Guiteau Found Guilty of Murder.

The Jury Out Only Fifty-one Minutes.

Porter's Terrible Arraignment of the Assassin.

Judge Cox's Charge to the Jury.

How Guiteau Received the Verdict.

The Prisoner Blasphemously Curses the Jury

And is Led Away to His Dungeon Cell.

Interviews with Several of the Jurymen.

Scenes in the Court Room During the Last Day.

WASHINGTON, January 23 .- Judge Porter, after nearly a week's absence, reappeared in the court room this morning and began the closing argument or "summing up" in the case of the United States vs. Guiteau. He spoke for three hours and the court then adjourned till tomor row morning out of consideration for the feeble condition of als health. The interest in the trial, as far as it can be determined by the pressure for admittance, seemed this morning to have reached a climax. At 9 o'clock a dense mass of people blocked up all the passageways to the court room. Even after the chamber was so filled that it seemed impossible for another person to wedge his body in, the corridors outside were choked with people, and the crowd Judge Porter's expected "greatest effort of his life" is what attracted the people to the court house in such unprecedented numbers. Not even on those memorable days weeks ago, when the prisoner was on the stand, (was there witnessed so large an assemblage. The crowd in the court room invaded every place, even taking possession of the space in front of the jury, heretofore sacredly guarded against intrusion. Messrs, Scoville and Reed and John Guiteau were among those who arrived on the ground early. Messrs, Corkhill and Davidge sauntered in a few minutes before the court opened and took their seats at the prosecution table. Judge Porter's private secretary arrived just as the crier was proclaiming "This honorable court" open for business, and began arranging papers and reports of testimony on Judge Porter's end of the table. Then the prisoner was brought in, clutching a bundle of newspapers as he shambled along, and stopping an instant at the defence table to shake hands with his brother. The prisoner, as soon as his hands were freed from the handcuffs, addressed the court, giving notice amongst a number of things that if Judge Porter attempted to mislead the jury regarding the law or the facts he and his counsel would stop him. Just as he uttered the last wo'd the private door by the jury box opened on those memorable days weeks ago, when the

Judge Porter Began His Address, which gives promise of being the most sens tional, if not the ablest, of the collection of speeches delivered before the jury. Judge Porter need not have made the explanation that he did regarding his enfeebled health. His trembling voice betrayed his physical weakness, while his face was pallid as to almost startle one at first beholding it. The lips were pinched and discolored like those of a corpse. His body seemed weak, and he often leaned for support upon the back of a chair or the railing of the witness-box upon which he could rest his elbow in an easy position. Judge Porter, it has been shown during the trial, has a keen appreciation of dramatic effect, but if he had tried ever so shrewdly he could not have produced a scene as marked in its effect as that presented by an aged man, sick and weary, dragging himself from his bed to speak to the jury, because, as he said most impressively, he would feel almost as if he were accessory to the crime if he did not utter such words as he was able, to aid the jury in reaching a conclusion. As Judge Porter proceeded his voice gradually regained its wonted strength, and at impassioned moments thundered like an angry god. His address will be often quoted as a model of invective. Still his delivery, owing to his debility, lacked much of the fire which has had quite as much to do with making him famous as a lawyer as any other characteristic. For that reason many who came to the court room expectspeeches delivered before the jury. Judge Porter were disappointed. He did not rage and storm half so much as it was generally believed he would. The solemnity of his utterances, however, was rendered doubly impressive by the death-like pallor of his face. His words seemed almost to come from the grave. His wonderful for finger, now oscillating gently and persuasivel before the jury, now pointing in accusation a before the jury, now pointing in accusation at the assassin in the dock, now raised aloft in dreadful denunciation, gave to his words ar emphasis which few speakers can com-mand. His eyes also came to the aid of his

Such Anathema and Sustained Invective twere never poured forth since the days when Cicero denounced Catiline. A most impressive silence reigned in the court room. The only he seemed to take delight in shouting out a sar-castic remark when the speaker was in the

mind all the thrilling terror of the fatal day. He made the claim of inspiration appear like the most ridiculous pathos. Judge Porter was interrupted three times by Mr. Scoville. On the first occasion the latter gentleman protested that Judge Porter was misrepresenting the testimony. When the second interruption occurred Mr. Davidge, rising, entered a strong protest acainst allowing Mr. Scoville to embarrass Judge Porter in his argument, charging that the interruption evinced a studied effort to spoil the effect of the address. Mr. Scoville thereupon called attention to the fact that he had been interrupted in his argument fourteen times. The most noteworthy scene of the day occurred just before adjournment, Judge Porter declared to the jury, in contradiction of the daily proclamations of the prisoner, that the country had yet to see the first newspaper defend the prisoner, and that he had received fifty letters which told what the public feeling was. Mr. Scoville promptly sprang to his feet and objected to the statement, but Judge Porter, not heeding him, continued on in his address.

The Prisoner Joined in the Clamor, and their voices were mixed in such a confusion of sound that it was almost impossible to distinguish the words of anyone. Mr. Scoville having finally roared out at the top of his voice his objections to Judge Porter's reporting what newspapers said to the jury, the court checked Judge Porter, and a brisk and sharp discussion sprang up between the counsel. Judge Cox ruled finally that the statements made by Judge Porter, so far as they merely contradicted the declarations of the prisoner, were admissible. Mr. Scoville noted an exception, and a few minutes after the court adjourned. Judge Porter, during his address in reply to the off-repeated charge made by the prisoner, that he was there only to earn \$5000, said that neither his compensation nor that of Mr. Davidge had been fixed, but depended solely upon the will of the attorney-general. He deprecated any disagreement of the jury, towards which end he said all the efforts of the defence had been directed, as a most unfortunate thing, and observed that the only consequence of such a disagreement would be to place the juryman who caused it before the world as the only being who was ready to stand up and snield the cowardly assassin. Judge Porter will resume his address tomorrow mornine, and probably will speak, as he did today, only about three hours. It is believed he will occupy three or four days before submitting the case. and their voices were mixed in such a confusion

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The Assassin Threatens to Interrupt Judge Porter.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—Guiteau was clean shaven and wore new linen this morning. As soon as he took bis seat he said: "Yesterday I received several hundred letters, a great many soon as he took his seat he said: "Yesterday I received several hundred letters, a great many from ladies, and some of them were very tender. I desire to express my thanks for these tender letters have received from American ladies. One letter suggests that I should have a cabinet position, but I wish to say that I do not expect a cabinet or any other position. It would not be proper, and I do not desire it. I want to say to Judge Porter that if he attempts to mislead the jury on the law or the evidence, my counsel and myself will promptly stop him. Porter came on this case at the instance of President Arthur, under a misapprehension. Porter does not represent the American people or the government in this case. He represents himself."

Judge Porter then began his address to the jury. He appeared ill and began with apparent effort. Scoville's speech was a deliberate misstatement and a perversion of testimony, he said. Guiteau's argument was the least objectionable of any made for the defence. Guiteau should not now leave the dock until the sentence of death had been pronounced. He had been selfish from youth. His brutal instincts were equalled only by his love of notoriety. He had been a beggar, a hypocrite, and a canting swindler.

riety. He had been a beggar, a hypocrite, and a canting swindler.

During Porter's arraignment, Guiteau pretended to be reading, but often turned uneasily and attempted to offset what Porter said by sneeringly saying, "O, that was pretty. Do it over,"

"He agonized in prayer until he nerved himself up to murder," said Porter.
"If you prayed more, you would be a better man. You drink too much fine wine. Now, you couldn't be here but for the blood money," Porter referred to the fact that

Gulteau Postponed the Assassination. when he saw Mrs. Garfield on the president's arm, as evidence of reason and conscience. Scoville here interrupted, charging misquota

argument.

The court sustained Davidge and ordered the cessation on the part of the defence of the run-

ning argument.

Judge Porter alinded to the prisoner's expectation of a reward from the Stalwarts.

Guiteau said he was the only man among the
Stalwarts remaining unacquitted by Arthur, and

"Oh, you're getting as bad as Corkhill, and your record now smells bad," said Guiteau.

When Porter said Guiteau was the only man bad enough to shoot Garfield, the prisoner said bad enough to shoot Garfield, the prisoner said there were many who wanted it done, but he was the only one who had the nerve to do it.

Guiteau, while Judge Porter was saying of Colonel Corkhill that no fees were commensurate with the great ability and zeal he displayed in the execution of his duties, cried out: "I understand his place is worth \$7000 a year. He ought to be able to pay his board bill on that; but I guess he spends too much on

Wine and Fancy Women."

Proceeding, Judge Porter said no fee had been Froceeding, Judge Porter said no fee had been fixed for his and Mr. Davidge's services, the matter being left to the discretion of the attorney-general. The expert testimony, Judge Porter contended, showed that Guiteau was sane when he shot President Garfield. Judge Porter said that Guiteau had sworn he was guilty, and it would be absurd for the jury to return a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. Guiteau interrupted at almost every sentence, mocking the counsel's dramatic style and laboring to raise a laugh at his expense. Judge Porter stated that he had not seen a newspaper which had justified the action of the prisoner, and had seen but one or two saying there was a doubt as to his sanity. Mr. Scoville objected strenuously to this line of remarks, but the court said that Judge Porter was simply replying to the prisoner's constant declarations that the American people were vindicating his conduct. Judge Porter continued addressing the jury, and Mr. Scoville stopped him with a loud snout and insisted that there should be a definite ruling on this point.

"I have given no permission," said Judge Cox.
"The statement was made before your exception was entered."

"Well," cried Mr. Scoville, "I have tried to stop Judge Porter, but cannot get a word in."

"Neither can I," shouted Guiteau."

"Cannot such things be prevented?" asked Mr. Scoville.
"I think," responded the court, "counsel ought fixed for his and Mr. Davidge's services, the

Scoville. "I think," responded the court, "counsel ought

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. Some of Porter's Telling Points and

Guiteau's Interruptions-How the Prisoner Received the Scathing Denunciation. WASHINGTON, January 24.—Guiteau opened the proceedings this morning by denying the genuineness of a card published over his name and a warning to cranks, two of whom he under-

genumeness of a card published over his name and a warning to cranks, two of whom he understood had been arrested. He said that he was in the hands of the court, and that any one attempting to do him harm would be shot down. Marshal Henry, standing in the witness box, was then permitted to request order and silence in court during the day's proceedings, and Judge Porter, who had remained during Guiteau's harangue standing with bowed head before the jury, began his speech impressively with: "The prisoner having, as usual, opened court, I suppose I may proceed." He thanked the jury for their indulgence, and then returned to his scathing denunciation of the vile rogue and liar in the box. He referred to the fact that all the statements of counsel for the defence were inconsistent with one another, and all inconsistent with the truth. He described the course of malculture by which Ghiteau had become a moral monstrosity, become, not born, step by step the disorderly son become the foul and cowardly assassin—"That's bosh, and you know it, Porter," interrupted Guiteau, for the first time.

A little later he interrupted with, "You do not represent the government. Attorney-General Brewster would not recognize you if he met you in the street."

"I presume he would not, since he never saw

in the street."

"I presume he would not, since he never saw me," replied Porter.

"He's a high-toned Christian lawyer, Porter," retorted Guiteau. "You're a wine bibber. I've got your record."

"This high-toned, meek and lowly Christian gentleman," said Porter, in his bitterest tones, "Charges me with being a wine bibber. That re-

gentleman," said Porter, in his bitterest tones, "charges me with being a wine bibber. That reminds me of a story," which he told. It was that of a temperance orator, who recited at a temperance meeting, poetry containing successive antitheses between the spirit of love from above and the spirit of wor from below. He should be successive and the spirit of woe from below. He thought Guiteau represented the spirit of woe and he represented

er as a coward, swindler, hypocrite, beggar, a mof brutal instincts with an inordinate lust polarity, selfish from his youth up, who was much as when shot the president in the back. He at the story of the crime in such a sterly manner that he summoned back to the only of the Department of Justice but on behalf

of the President and cabinet, requesting me to engage in the prosecution of the case, it can hardly be believed by you or anybody else that Attorney-General MacVeagh

Dipped His Hands in Garfield's Blood while attempting to shield his assassin from pun-

Porter then denied that the confession of the prisoner, made at length just after the assassina-tion, and suppressed by the government, which he had carefully read, contained, as Guiteau had alleged, any reference to his alleged "inspira-

stion."
Scoville objected to his testifying to that fact in the course of an argument. Judge Cox sustained Scoville's objection, despite a vigorous protest from Porter, who insisted that he had a right to contradict the assertions of the prisoner and his counsel in his behalt. He had practised law longer than the court, and had never heard such a ruling before.

law longer than the court, and had never heard such a ruling before.

Charles Reed suggested, audibly, that Porter be fined for insolent contempt of court, but he turned to another point, and the storm blew over. Porter took up the malpractice plea, which, he said, had been raised by Robinson (to whom be paid a high tribute), who had for this been ignominiously kicked from the case by the senior counsel, Guiteau, and his brother-in-law and junior counsel. Still the defence had asked the question. They had sought to make the jury of trial a jury of inquisition. They had asked: "Who kined Garfielu;"

"The doctors," promptly interrupted Guiteau.

"The doctors," responds the prisoner," said Porter.

orter. "Yes;" said Guiteau, "the Lord permitted them "Yes;" said Gilleau, "the Lord permitted them to kill him, in order to confirm my act."

"The gentleman evidently has not received the latest intelligence from heaven," said Porter.

"He has said himself that that inspiration left him just after he fired the fatal shot."

The defence had, he repeated, asked this question, and their first answer was, "Secretary Biaine is responsible."

"Secretary Blaine is responsible; morally responsible," broke in Guiteau. "Morally responsible, I said, sir."
"He saved him," said Porter, "by his presence

"He saved him," said Porter, "by his presence the night before the assassination. He would have saved him on the 2d of July if the assassin had not approached from behind. As it was he ran the risk of receiving the bullet. However he killed the president. Mrs. Garfield killed her husband on the 2d of July by not being present. Had she been there she would have saved his life, as she did two weeks before. Reed, who never saw her, said Mrs. Garfield made him her spokesman."

"Who else is responsible?" continued Judge Porter. "John H. Nayes. He is responsible.

He Killed Garffeld. John H. Noyes, from whom the prisoner stole his lectures. Wno else? His father is responsible. That father whom he struck when 18 years old. He killed Presideut Garfield. That father whom he says he can never forgive, and with whom he had not for the last fifteen years of his honored life exchanged a word. Who else is responsible? Why, the mother; the mother whom he 'scarcely remembers, who was guilty of the monstrosity of having an attack of crysipelas so as to necessitate the cutting off of her hair some weeks before his birth, and who, for this reason, it is asserted, transmitted congenital insanity to this murderer. Who else is responsible? Why, Uncle Abram, who was drunken and dissolute, but not insane. He transmitted insanity to him, although he did not become insane until after ne (the prisoner) was born. He killed Garfield by making the prisoner insane. Who else is responsible? Why, Uncle Francis, who, we are told, disappointed in love, either killed the husband of the woman he loved or fought a sham duel, and long after became demented. He killed Garfield by making this man a congenital monstrosity, as Dr. Spitzka says. Then Cousin Abbie, she is responsible, who, unfortunately, was taken possession of by one of this Guiteau tribe, a travelling mesmerist, and had her young mind so wrought upon that finally she was, for better protection, sent to an insane asplum. She killed Garfield by making this murderer insane, and, as if all this were not enough to kill President Garfield—

"There's enough to kill your case, according to your own showing," shouted Guiteau.

"Why, the Chicago Convention killed him. 'If they hadn't nominated him I should not have killed him.' says the murderer. The doctors killed him,' says the murderer. The doctors killed him, says the prisoner, and he would have us believe that the Deity, who had thus twice confirmed his choice, found it necessary to correct his labors by appointing this wretched swindler, this hypocrite, this syphilitic monstrosity, to murder the president whose nomination and election he had confirmed. These are the defences put forward by the prisoner and That father whom he struck when 18 years old. He killed President Garfield. That father whom

The Press is Found Guilty by the murderer. But, fortunately, they are

Replying to a taunt from the brisoner, Forter described him as shippery as the orange peel, as yenomous as the rattlesnake and, speaking of the act of murder, said: "This wreten here, as slippery as an orange peel throughout his miserable life and as venomous as a rattlesnake, killed the noble Garfield. The only point of difference was, this rattlesnake was without rattles. He carried the fance and venous, but not the warn-

was, this ratteshase was without rattes. He carried the tangs and venom, but not the warning usually found at the other end."

The prisoner having cried out from the dock that General Arthur was made president by his inspiration, Judge Porter turned upon him sharply and said that President Arthur had been made president of Cattage with the process of the control o said that President Arthur had been made president by Guiteau as he might have been made president by a rattlesnake. The prisoner, whose interruptions were made usually with characteristic sang froid, became furious when Judge Porter, with solemn utterance, declared that, though Guiteau had sworn that he prayed to God,

though Guiteau had sworn that he prayed to God, there was not a soul in that assembly that shrunk from meeting his Maker as this wretch did.

"You are an infernal scoundrel," shrieked Guiteau. "God Almighty will put you down below with Corkhill."

Porter next denied the statement that Garfield had said, after being shot, that his murderer was irresponsible because insane, and proceeded to show that he did say to Mrs. Edson that

He was Able to Control His Own Will.

for he had sworn that if Mrs. Garfield had been beside the president he would have stayed his hand. He presented the law to the jury in a very strong light, and pictured the result of an acquittal of this prisoner, when every man who had an insane uncle or aunt but perfectly same himself would have a license to so murder. He averred that Guiteau was not insane and never was insane, and in reply to the claim that the very atrocity of the crime proved the assassin's iosanity said he would admit that it was the coldest-blooded murder that had been committed for 6000 years. He ridiculed the idea of Guiteau fawing inherited his devilish insanity from his father—a pure, just, righteous, conscientious man. No one, he said, had dared to say upon the good book that Luther W. Guiteau was insane. He characterized that as a singular disease of mind which left the prisoner as soon as his foul deed was committed. The man, Judge Porter said, was a liar as well as an assassin, and the crime was instigated not by the Deity but by the father of lies. The defence, Judge Porter said during his address, had told the jury that they must leave their moral nature outside when they stayed his hand. He presented the law to must leave their moral nature outside when they came into the jury box, and be mere intellectual machines. Not so the law. The judges were to be mere intellectual machines. They were to leave feeling outside of the court, but long before the magna charta it was established that the crime of murder should be stand by a jury of men who knew the man and jury box. After an effective description of the crime Mr. Porter, gazing at the prisoner with a look that would have transfixed with horror

said:

"Gentlemen, it is well for us all that the law does not call upon jurors to leave the only immortal part of their nature outside of the court house when they come to try a case like this."

In reply to the theory that the "political situation" did it, Judge Porter observed that it is true that in the heat of political strife they said hard things of one another, but is that hoisting the black flag and giving liberty to a murderer to kill whom he pleases? That's the theory of this defence, Replying to Mr. Reed's scriptural quotations showing how the Saviour had treated the insane and those possessed of devils, Judge Porter referred to the scriptural passage that described the scene where the cast out devils took refugein the swine and the swine rushed into the sea and were choked. Whether or not, he said, the devil in Gniteau was to be choked by law remained for the jury to say. Judge Porter suffered many interruptions by the prisoner. He became silent whenever the prisoner spoke and then, turning his own words upon him, let flow the ever ready torrents of denunciation.

Judge Porter then commented on the con-

Anyone But Guiteau,

Judge Porter then commented on the conduct of the prisoner in court, and said there was no man that feared death as he did.
Guiteau interrupted that Porter was a liar and a mean, low scoundrel, and God would send him own below. Porter rang the changes on this before the jury

without its being shown when the insanity first began. She who could best tell of his mind's con-dition was she who loved him."
"But I did not love her," put in Guiteau.
"The woman who married him," continued "That was a sham," said Guiteau.
"The woman who slept with him," went on metimes she did and sometimes she did

"Sometimes she did and sometimes she did not," said Guiteau.
"The woman who gave him money which he squandered on street prostitutes," said Porter.
"That's a lie," concluded Guiteau.
"Such people," said Porter, "know best about his brain. She said he was never insane, and so said his own brother, while counsel did not dare ask his sister what she thought." He then argued that the testimony of the experts was in favor of the prisoner's sanity, and reviewed the testimony of Mrs. Scoville, contending that the points in her statement were only silly evidence of Guiteau's insanity.

and the provided and argument the instantity of the prisoner, "said Porter, "let lunaties learn that they can commit murder with impunity and no order of General Sperman can collect troops enough to protect us. But he was not insane. I do not deny his claim to being the most

Cold-Blooded Murderer of six thousand years. 'He who so sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

of six thousand years. 'He who so sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed.'"

"That was 2000 years ago," said Guiteau.

"You hear the gospel of Guiteau," went on Porter, "and he expects this jury to indorse it."

Counsel then proceeded to point out the iallacy of the man inheriting murderous insanity from his father, who worshipped God to his dying day. The prisoner's insanity was moral insanity begotten of his father, the devil. Insanity was disease of the brain which, in his case, would have been cured sooner it an opportunity had sooner been offered for him to put that bull-dog bullet in the back of the president.

Guiteau vented his rage by repeatedly charging the speaker with being a wine bitner. His favorite exclamations when Judge Porter had finished a particularly high sounding sentence were, "That's all bosh," or "That's very fine," "Do that sagain."

He pretended to read from the newspapers during a portion of the day, but his wonderful ears never lost a word that Judge Porter utered, though he was separated from him by the width of the room. Part of the day the prisoner was engaged in answering demands for his autograph. When the court adjourned a few minutes after 3 o'clock Judge Porter was at once surrounded, and was kept busy replying to compliments bestowed upon him. Then he fell into the bands of the ever-present autograph hunters, and could not go away until long after the other participants in the trial had disappeared.

Now that the end is near the prisoner's face wears evidences of great anxiety, and his interruptions grow more and more silly.

Now that the end is near the prisoner's face wears evidences of great anxiety, and his interruptions grow more and more silly. General Crocker says an appearance of depression on Guiteau was more noticeable this evening than ever before. It was so marked that upon his arrival at the jail after the adjournment of the court he was taken into the private office and conversed with a long time to enliven him, as the keeper had fears of his committing suicide. He taiked with him about death. He said ne had no fear of it, if he could only die ouickly.

THE STORY OF THE LAST DAY. Judge Porter Finishes His Argument in Spite of the Prisoner's Interruptions-The Judge's Charge-The Conviction

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- Although there was a snow storm, the court room was crowded today. Guiteau remarked, on reaching the dock, that his sister, Mrs. Scoville, had been doing some silly talking in Chicago; but, said he, she

was no lawyer.

Judge Porter began by apologizing to the jury
for having spent so much time in his argument,
but said he deemed it necessary to carefully rebut said he deemed it necessary to carefully review the evidence. He then proceeded to dissect that portion of the testimony by which the defence, to use the counsel's words, tried to place the responsibility of the crime on Luther W. Guiteau, because he transmitted is tlood to him who is Garfield's murderer. He then asked the jury this question: Was it depravity, was it wickedness, or was it disease of the orain, that prompted Guiteau to shoot Garfield? If it was disease of the brain it did not one until July 2. Before that there was malice. The viper struck back at Blaine, and struck back through Garfield. He struck back at Blaine, with a menace at Garfield that was unfortunately fulfilled. He went about the world defrauding women and swinding all he met. The world owed him a living, he said. Porter continued that Guiteau didn't pay his debts because he said Paul did not, Jesus Christ & Co., and his alleged junior partner-ship. Guiteau's wrath next turned on his brother, John W., as the lawyer sarcastically reviewed his

testimony.

At about 11 o'clock there was an interesting quintet in the court-room, in which Porter, Reed, Corkhill, the judge and the prisoner took part. Mr. Porter had referred to the criticisms of Eng-Mr. Portur had referred to the criticisms of English papers, on the apparent slackness of American justice. Mr. Reed arose to object, bur Judge Porter kept on. The prisoner denounced Judge Porter's speech as a public nuisance. Colonel Corkhill rose to reply to Mr. Reed, but Judge Porter, being in the midst of a fine sentence, would not stop.

Judge Cox Tried to Get in a Word. but with Judge Porter, Colonel Corkhill, Mr. Reed and Guiteau all in full blast at one another, Reed and Guiteau all in full blast at one another, he could not be heard. Finally, however, Judge Porter came to a stopping place, and Corkhill said Mr. Reed could only take an exception. Mr. Reed said he had a right to object to the reference to whatthe English papers migh have said. The court said he did not think it would do much harm. Mr. Reed subsided, Colonel Corkhill sat down, and Judge Porter and Guiteau went on with the duet they had been engaged in all day. At last Guiteau said:

they had been engaged in all day. At last Guiteau said:

"Oh, shut up, Porter; you would not be here if you had any character. You don't represent the attorney-general, he was on the bench yesterday and wouldn't stay to hear your speach. He thinks you are a low, dirty dog. So do I, and so does the American people. Let that go on record."

Half an hour passed in this way, and the audience began to evince disgust. Porter was going over the evidence touching Lather W. Guiteau's life, when Scoville objected to a certain interpretation Porter put on the testimony. The court listened to him for a moment and heard him ask the reporter to read part of Porter's remarks.

marks.

Judge Porter objected, and said: "I don't know, your honor, that the reporter is employed to sum up this case."

The court wanted the matter read.

The court wanted the matter read.

"Anything to please your hoor," said Porter.

Mr. Scoville called attention to his point indicated, when the court said the question was with the jury alone, and Scoville took his seat.

Guiteau was very angry, and said: "This speech is a torrent of abuse that would make a saint from heaven speer."

is a torrent of abuse that would make a saint from heaven swear."

Porter then took up the record of some of the experts for the defence. In reviewing the testimony, Mr. Porter came upon the expression, "A third-class shyster criminal lawver."

"Scoville can, perhaps, tell you what that is," said Judge Porter, "I can't."

"Some of your clients can, though, judge," said Gnitean.

"Some of your clients can, though, Judge," said Guiteau.

In the progress of his remarks Mr. Porter reviewed the history of Charlotte Corday, extolling her purpose and praising her patriotic murder of her monarch. He ridiculed the idea of Reed's comparing that case to this. "Suffer in Bonds," Yelled Out Guiten

"Those are my sentiments. You lying whelp, Judge Porter, put my body in the ground if you Judge Porter, put my body in the ground if you want to, but the Lord will follow it up. I staked my life on this, and the Lord will take care of me. The American people don't want my life, but if they do they can have it. I am not afraid odie, but I hate that Porter, the old whelp."

Mr. Porter kept on speaking and Guiteau continued to interfupt. The deputy marshal tried to quiet him.

"Shut up," said Guiteau, "or I'll slap your face. This nation will roll in blood." and here his voice

"Shut up," said Guiteau, "or I'll siap your lace. This nation will rob in blood," and here his voice rose to a shriek, and his face was hvid with rage, "if a hand is laid on me, and Porter will be at the bottom of the neap down below."

Porter then drew the parallel between Booth and Guiteau, with disparagement to Guiteau. In its course he said, "This man, this coward, this disappointed office seeker, this malignant, calculating, cold-blooded murderer—do you compare him with Wilkes Booth? Booth at least showed a hold front; but this sneaking, crovelling criminal

know it." Several of the jurymen looked about in a disgusted manner at this. A little further on Mr. Porter characterized the prisoner's testimony a lie from beginning to end, and said the incledents had been concealed to make the jury think he was insane. He called up some of the incidents of his remarkable perversions, and noted the fact that these stood unproven, save by the word of the murderer. The important testimony as to his insanity should be that given by the experts. They were picked on both sides from the best men of the land; they say there was no disease of that man's brain. Are you to know better than they? At 12.30 Judge Porter concluded to take a rest, and the jury said that half an hour would do. and that did not tarry long. Scoville saw him two days after the shooting, and since then the press has been filled with this idea of insanity, and that

After recess Scoville apologized for the inter-After recess Scoville apologized for the interruptions to Porter's speech.

Porter replied that the jury could pick out the
faults in his argument and act accordingly.
Continuing his address to the jury he said the
prisoner on examination denied that he ever had
a devilish temptation, and thus paraded himself
as the only perfect man in existence. Porter
alluded sneeringly to Guiteau's substitution of
the term "removal" for "assassination."
Judge Porter read from

The Prisoner's Statement, "I don't care whether I know whether it was

"Read the rest of that," said Scoville. "I read nothing at your instance," replied Por

"Treat change as your instance, replied For"There," spoke up Guiteau, "that settles you
with that jury. It shows you to be a liar and a
thief, and I have caught you."

Porter paid no attention, but went on to trace
the inception of the so-called inspiration. He
argued that Guiteau could never fix the date
of this inception, and declared that no
one else could. In regard to Guiteau's
assertion that he would accept no position after
the inspiration seized him, Judge Porter quoted
Reed's assertion that Guiteau had told him two
days before the murder that he would see his
name in a few days nominated for the Paris consulate. Judge Porter went through Guiteau's
testimony, picking out here and there portions to
show that the crime was the premeditated act of
a deprayed man.

show that the crime was the premeditated act of a deprayed man.

Guiteau's interruptions of Judge Porter continued until he laid down his books of the evidence and began his closing remarks. The text of the peroration was as follows:

"Gentlemen, the time has come when I must close. The government has presented its case before you. We have endeavored to discharge our responsible duties as well as we could. His honor has endeavored to discharge his duties as well as he could. I know you will be faithful to your oaths and will discharge yours well. So discharge it that by your actions, at least, political assassination shall find no sanction to make it a precedent hereafter. He who has ordained that human life shall be shelded by human laws from human crime presides over your deliberations, and the verdict which shall be given or withheld today will be recorded where we all are to meet. I trust that the verdict will be prompt; that it will represent the majesty of the law, your integrity and the honor of the country, and that this trial, which has so deeply interested all the nations of the earth, may result in a warning to reach all lands that political murder shall not be a means of promoting

Party Ends or Revolution,

Party Ends or Revolution, and I trust that the time may come in conse

quence of the attention which shall be called to that consideration growing out of this trial, when by international arrangement between the various governments of Christendom, the law shall be so strengthened that the political assassin shall find no refuge on the face of the earth. The assassin who shot Garfield knew that against the law of God he was breaking with bloody hands into the bonds of life. He did not know that over his grave (if grave he is to bave) will be written by mankind, in dark letters, 'The grave of a coward, an ingrate, a swindler, an assassin.' The notoriety which he has sought is to be found in that inscription. He did not know what we do, that even though by a lingering death the president yielded up his life the hand that aimed 'that pistol at his life at the same time wrote (if I may be permitted to borrow an illustration from Attorney-General Brewster on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of Alexander Hamilton, in some respects akin in its reminders), when the assassin pointed his weapon at the life of the patriot, though he did not know it, he wrote the name of James A. Garfield in characters' of living light upon the firmament, there to endure as radiant as if every letter were traced in living stars."

During the delivery of the above Guiteau kept very still, but 'watched Porter closely all the while. As counsel concluded Guiteau said: "That's all very fine, Mr. Porter. Put me in as a patriot and you are correct. Leave out all tha bosn."

Scoville arose and said he did not know that the court had intended to charge the jury today, but by international arrangement between the various governments of Christendom, the law shall be so

Scoville arose and said he did not know that the court had intended to charge the jury today, but he and his associate counsel hoped he would not to a close with the understanding that the court would charge immediately.

Mr. Scoville said he had sent to the bench an infor further con ultation before the jury should be

charged.
Corkhill said all the points of the law had been argued, and the case now rested with the jury and court. Judge Cox said he would consult the con-venience of the jury in the matter. Juege Cox said he would consult the convenience of the jury in the matter.

Foreman Hamlin turned to his fellow-jurors and presently said they would listen to it at once. The window-shades were raised, and at 3.16 p. m. Judge Cox began his charge. While the judge was

Delivering His Charge it began to grow dark. There being no gas in the court room, lamps were brought in for the stenographers and for the judge to see to read by While Judge Cox was speaking, Guiteau, as aid every one else in the room, listened intently. Three times he interrupted, but the court paid no

every one else in the room, listened intently. Three times he interrupted, but the court paid no attention.

Once he said, "I claimed inspiration only." Again he said, "That's the case here, your honor," and this when the court cited a supposition. When the judge had finished all eyes turned to the jury. The court told them they could retire. They arose to go. Mr. Scoville asked that they be instructed as to the form of their verdict. Judge Cox said that if they found the accused not guility by reason of insanity they should say so in their verdict. The jury then, at 4.38 p. m., retired.

For a few moments there was considerable bustle in the court room. It was too dark for the prisoner's face to be scrutinized, but he appeared very uneasy. He was conscious that all eyes were upon him and had evidently made up his mind not to seem worried, and he succeeded very well. Very few of the spectators retired, it being the general impression that the jury would not be long out, or that the court would soon adjourn until morning. At 4.45 o'clock the prisoner rising in the dock said:

"If the court please, is there any objection to my going to the marshai's office."

Judge Cox said he thought not, and the prisoner was taken to his room up-stairs. Although the court was in session, order was not strictly enforced.

there was a buzz of voices as the spectators discussed the probabilities of the case. Just before 5 o'clock a recess was taken for half an fore 5 o'clock a recess was taken for half an hour. Judge Cox and the counsel retired for luncheon. The prisoner sat up-stairs and betrayed more nervousness than ever before. Addressing the officers of his guard, he asked: "Well, boys, what do you think of it? Don't you think they'll acquit me?"

One of the officers replied that he thought it was an even chance, and asked in return what the prisoner thought of the charges.

"Oh," said he, "they can't help but acquit me after that charge."

the prisoner thought of the charges."

"Oh." said he, "they can't help but acquit me after that charge."

Guiteau refused to eat a lunch, and seemed heartily glad when the time of the recess had expired. Meanwhile the few lights in the court room had been augmented by acouple of dozen of sperm candles in old-fashioned sticks. Half a dozen of these were arranged along the judge's bench. Others stood on the tables of the reporters' and counsel's, and two shed a poor light in the prisoner's dock. Promptly at 5.30 the prisoner was ushered back to his seat. The candle flame showed his face to be no paler than it had been all day. His eye was more fixed than it had sometimes been, and his whole manner carried out his determination not to break down. Presently

The Judge Returned

to the bench. Mr. Scoville took his old seat by the table, and the counsel for the government the table, and the counsel for the government were also in their places when the jury entered. The twelve stolid faces that had defied interpretation still betrayed no sign, although their early return was a token as evidence of their decision. Foreman Hamlin and the clerk of the court arose as soon as the panel had answered to their names. It was just 5.36 p. m. when the clerk asked the usual question:

"Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"

"We have," said Foreman Hamlin.

"Guilty as indicted?" asked the clerk.
"Guilty as indicted."

Some one in the audience started applause, and a cheer was heard in a corner, but it was quickly suppressed.

suppressed.
"If the court please," said Mr. Scoville, but he was interrupted by the clerk, who proceeded,

saying: "Gentlemen of the jury: You hear the verdict as rendered by your foreman, who says that you find the prisoner, Charles J. Guiteau, guilty as indicted, so say you all?"

"So say we all," replied the jurymen in chorus. Guiteau sat Immovable, and uttered not a word. Mr. Scoville desired to have the jury polled.

"John Hamlin," called the clerk.

"Guilty," Came the Response, and so on down through the panel, each one answering without hesitation.

The fatal word had made many shudder. Among those who did not shudder, however, was the prisoner. He kept his position intact, and as the

twelfth juror answered he called out in an ordinary tone of voice:

"God's blood will be on the head of that jury.
That's my answer to that."

He evidently intended to say "My blood," but the mistake was unbeeded by him.

Scoville said he desired to file a motion for a

the court said he could have four days in which

to do so.

Scoville then said he hoped that if there was any privilege he was entitled to at that time he should not be deprived of it. He did not know the customs of the court.

Judge Cox told him a motion for an arrest of judgment could also be filed within four days.

The court then turned to thank the jury, but Guiteau's voice was heard again.

"God will avenge this outrage," said he, and that was all. There was no further scene. The prisoner prepared to go out. The court thanked the jury for their patience and attention, assured them they would take home with them the endorsement of their own consciences and of the public and discharged them. They received the congratulations of many friends.

The prisoner was conducted up-stairs again and the court room was soon cleared. A little later the prisoner was led to the van amid the peers and yells of a larger crowd than usual, and he jumped within the door as if he was glad to get out of the

JUDGE COX'S CHARGE.

A Patient Man's Efforts to Guide the Jury in Reaching a Decision-The Question of

Insane Delusion Clearly Defined. Washington, January 25.—Judge Cox arranged his manuscript, and at 3.15 p. m. began his charge. The Constitution, he said, provided a charge. The Constitution, he said, provided a right to the criminal of an impartial trial, to be informed of the mature of the charge against nim, etc. These provisions were the indispensable safeguards of life and liberty. Every accused person was deemed innocent until he was proved guilty. It was their consolation that in this case not one of these sacred guarantees had been violated. The duty now rested with them, with such ald as he could afford them to determine the guilt or innocence of this man. That public opinion was in his favor, he said he thought it insulting to the intelligence of the jury to say how absurd were such statements. In order to purge the record he want-d them to understand that they were not to consider what had been said on that subject by counsel. After defining murder, he said that it did not rest on the government to show that that man had any special malice. It was hardly necessary to say that there was no manslaughter in this case. He was either guilty of murder or he was innocent. To constitute murder it was necessary that the mind of the accused was sound, having sound memory and discretion, notwithstanding the presumption of innocence. It was equally true that the accused was presumed to be sane, as insamity is the exception. The burden is therefore on the defendant to show that that presumption is a mistake.

The crime, therefore, involves three elements—the killing, malice and sanity. If the jury entertained any reasonable doubt as to the guilt it became their duty to acquit. What was a reasonable doubt? As to questions arising from human affairs it was impossible to have a mathematical certainty, as in exact science. They could only have a moral certainty. It was not a doubt whether he has been proved to be guilty. All a jury can be expected to do is to be reasonably or morally certain of the facts set forth in their verdict. right to the criminal of an impartial trial, to be

verdict.

With Regard to the Evidence

of the case, very little comment need be made, except upon one question. Evidence had been of the case, very little comment need be made, except upon one question. Evidence had been submitted to them in the prisoner's own handwriting. He had admitted that he conceived his crime six weeks before the act. This and other facts went to constitute what would be called in law malice aforethought. He had said a man who was insane could not commit a crime. The defence of insanity had been so abused that it had been brought into disrepute. It must be observed that they were not troubled in this case with what is called total insanity. There was a debatable border line between the sane and insane. They must bear in mind that a man did not become irresponsible by merely becoming partially insane. He may be sane as to his crime, while on some other subjects he may be the victim of delusions. Wherein this partial mannity is relied upon as a defence it must be shown that the crime charged was the product of the morbid condition of the mind. The difficulty was to fix the degree and character of the disorder that would constitute irresponsibility in the eye of the law. The judges had adopted and discarded one theory after another in the effort to find some ground where both security for life and humanity for the afflicted will be secured. He would endeavor to give the jury those theories which were most commonly accepted. Everything relating to the prisoner's history was relevant, as the question of sanity often depended on a large number of facts. In a case so full of detail he would deem it his duty to assist them in weighing the evidence by calling attention to particular portions of the testimony. Referring to the infact that his reason was not so defective that he could not understand the difference between right and wrong in respect to his act,

He was Responsible.

The question was what was there in the evidence that showed the contrary of this to be true. and the other to show that he was a man of very quick intellect and perceptions. Had he the ordinary intelligence of some people? If another person had committed the act, would he not have perceived the enormity of it? Another inquiry was whether there was any special insanity. What he had to say he would say on the presumption that the jury find his general condition to be that of insanity to the degree of knowledge between right and wrong. Referring to the McNaughton case Judge Cox defined the rules regarding insanity in that case. An insane deluxion, he said, seemed to be an unreasoning belief in something which was contrary to fact. Generally the deluxion centres about a man's self. Deluxions were in fact the waking greams of the insane. Such dereasoning belief in something which was contrary to fact. Generally the delusion centres about a man's self. Delusions were in fact the waking dreams of the insane. Such delusions were never the result of reason or reflection. They were not generated by them and could not be dispelled by them. The insane delusion did not relate merely to abstract matters. There was no absurdity in relation to political, religious or moral matters that did not have its sincere supporters. Such things were matters of opinion, and not of insane delusion. The question to be determined was, what was the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time the act was committed. What his condition was before or since made no difference. They had heard a great deal of evidence respecting the peculiarities of the prisoner during his life. The only value of such evidence was that it might tend to prove a liability to delusion. Very naturally they looked for some explanation of the act. He referred to the prisoner's own utterances at the time of the shooting, showing that he had made up his mind that the president

Had Conspired with Secretary Blaine to ruin the party and must be removed. The testimony of General Reynolds showed that the to ruin the party and must be removed. The prisoner had made similar utterances. At the time of General Reynolds' interview with him, the prisoner read an address to the American people in which he reiterated the same utterances. On the following day he wrote another similar address. They were to consider if these utterances correctly represented the prisoner's feelings at the time of the shooting. If it was so it did not answer any judicial description of insane delusion that he had read. His conclusion that President Garfied had betrayed his party was the result of reasoning. A man might believe an act to be right and yet know that it would be contrary to law. He referred to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Mormon case. A man might reason himself into the expediency and patriotic character of political assassination. But to endeavor to shield himself behind that belief as a defence would be simply monstrous. He referred to the school of moralists that flourished over 200 years ago, and said that the utterances of the prisoner in his own justification sounded much like those of that school, that the president had betrayed his party and must be removed. If this were the whole of his opinion for which the law had no toleration and which afforded no excuse to some. While the accused harty could not make evidence for himopinion for which the law had no toleration and which afforded no excuse to some. While the accused party could not make evidence for himself by his declarations subsequent to his crime, he could make evidence against himself by his admissions.

Speaking of the Conceit of Inspiration the judge said that if it was a mere belief founded the law did not tolerate as a defence. Unquestionably, a man might be insanely convinced that he was inspired and be therefore irresponsible, but he would not escape the responsibility by baptizing his own deliberate resolves in the name of inspiration. If a man insanely believed he had a command from the Almighty to kill, it is difficult to imagine him as knowing the act to be wrong. The broad question for the jury to determine was whether by the disease this man was rendered incapable of judging between right and wrong.

It Had Been Argued Very Forcibly by the defence that there were many things in the conduct of the prisoner which one would not expect to find in a sane man. Whether these

the conduct of the prisoner which one would not expect to find in a sane man. Whether these things arose from a lack of knowledge of men or a perversion of moral sense was for them to determine. Indifference to what was right was not insanity. They must be careful not to mistake moral perversion for mental disease. It was important to view the moral as well as the intellectual side of the man in order to determine his sanity.

Two dictures had been grawn by counsel, one representing a youth of more than average intelligence, surrounded by adverse circumstances, selfish, decraved, etc. The other represented a youth born under malign influences, with his mind filled with fanatical beliefs, lannehed upon the world subject to his own impulses, a victim of surrounding influences. It was for them to decide which was a correct photograph of the prisoner. No juror should yield his honest convictions for the sake of union or for the sake of saving a miscreant. The jurors had nothing to do with the consequences of their verdict. The fact of the sanity or insanity or the prisoner before or after the 2d of July was not an issue, except where it bore upon the question collaterally. If they found that the prisoner was under any sane delusion and in consequence was incapable of seeing that this act was a wrong thing to do, then he was an object of compassion and not justice, and ought not to be convicted; ou the other hand, if he was not under such a delusion, whatever the motive, he was guilty of murder.

GUITEAU IN THE VAN.

How the Condemned Man Passed From the Court House to the Jall-The Assassing Confident of a New Trial.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- The van was driver off at a rapid rate, mounted policemen guarding it on all sides. The tall form of Deputy Carson guarded the door. Quite a crowd followed it down the street, anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, who remained it down the street, anxious to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, who remained in a crouching position at the extreme end of the van. He kept this position until he reached the jail, where he was hurried into the outer office. He seemed slightly agitated as Warden Crocker handed him a chair and told him to warm himself at the open grate. He sat with his head cast down, and seemed to be deeply absorbed in thought. It was some time before he spoke, and when he did it was in subdued tones. He thanked the policemen who had been detailed to guard him in his daily journey from the jail to the court house and back to the jail, saying in the future he would not trouble them. Speaking of Judge Cox's charge, he said he regarded it as able, and, with one exception, just. He excepted to his omission of the recent New York decision, which he regarded as unjust. Guiteau expressed the hope that the court would grant a new trial. He then believed that he would have the assistance of a prominent Baltimore lawyer and at that time the question of jurisdiction would come up. After remaining at the grate for a quarter of an hour the prisoner was conducted to the same cell he has occupied since July 2. Warden Crocker, as an extra precaution, has detailed two guards for constant watch at Guiteau's cell door. At 8.30 o'clock Guiteau undressed himself and retired to bed, showing no evidence of excitement. evidence of excitement

THE GUITEAU JURY.

How the Different Members Conducted Themselves During the Long Trial and How the Verdict Was Reached-Interviews With Several of Them.

WASHINGTON, January 25 .- One of the jury coolly seated by a glowing fire surrounded by his family, from whom he had been separated family, from whom he had been separated seventy-three days. He says that of the twelve jurymen nine have been safficiently unwell during the trial to require medical attendance, and that the health of two of them (Gates and Wormley, the colored juror), has broken down under the strain of long confinement. They were kept in almost utter ignorance as to what was going on in the outer world, only such leading events as the appointment of cabinet officers or the passage of some measure by Congress being communicated to them. He spoke with much feeling of the death of Mrs. Hobbs, wife of one of the jurors, and said the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case enlisted the warmstances surrounding the case enlisted the est sympathy of his fellow-jurymen. The man appeared completely broken down for a day or two, but railied and bore himself courageously to the end of the trial. From his remarks
it is evident that the testimony of the
experts settled the question of the sanity
of the prisoner, and on this the issue
solely rested. There was not one of the twelve
men who did not believe that the prisoner was
acting a part after the testimony of Drs. Gray,
Young and others had been given, and the same
verdict would have been given had no word been
spoken by the coursel for prosecution. During
"the long trial"

The Jurers Were Kent Together.

The evidence presented was discussed, but no expression of individual opinion was made by any of them until after the charge of Judge Cox any of them until after the charge of Jauge Cox had been delivered to them. On returning to the court house, the indictment, which it will be re-membered was very long, was read in extenso, and a ballot was then taken which resulted in a unanimous verdict of guilty, and the court hav-ing reassembled the decision was communicated in due legal form. Juryman Browner was asked tonight:

in due legal form. Juryman Browner was asked tonight:
"Had you any difficulty in reaching a verdict?"
"No, not much," he replied. "We stood practically unanimous, although of course we did not reach the conclusion in a moment. Still I would prefer that you say we stood practically the same when we first went out."
"Had you ever any doubts personally as to what would be your verdict?"
"Not after the evidence was in."

"Not after the evidence was in."

"How about the rest?"

"I can't say. I would not like to say."

"Did you consult daily about the case?"

"No; we did not consult. Of course, some remarks were made, but there was no consultation."

"Did you have any doubt at the end as to the man's sanity?"

"No, not a scintilla. I hoped I might, but I could not doubt that it was the clearest case I ever saw of downright murder. I have been on two juries in murder trials before, and one abortion case, being drawn as talesman each time, and I never had so clear a case."

"Did the charge of the judge change your mind in any degree, or was it made up before?"

"Of course we accepted the judge's interpretation of the law, as it was his business to give that, but after the evidence was in

I Had No Doubt."

"How did Guiteau's actions affect your mind?" "We noticed that when evidence was in his

"We noticed that when evidence was in his favor he did not interrupt so much as when it went against him. His speech had no effect at all, so far as I know."

"What did you think could have been the man's motive, supposing him sane?"

"I only speak for myself, remember, but I think it was a desire for notoriety. His whole life had been a checkered and bad one. He had come to the culminating point where he deliberately concluded to do this act and make himself notorious."

"Had you any intimation of the course of pub-

"Had you any intimation of the course of public opinion during the progress of the trial?"

"No, only as Guiteau himself announced it to us from day to day. We took the evidence and weighed it, and there could be but one result."

Juryman Prather was asked this evening: "How did you stand at the start?"

"We took but two ballots," he replied. "On the first ballot we stood eleven for conviction and one blank. There was one who was in some doubt as to the prisoner's santy. He was open to conviction, however, and after talking it over and getting a little light on the charge we took another ballot, and it was unanimous for conviction, as indicated."

"Had you any doubt at any time?"

"Yes; I had doubts as to how the rest were going. We agreed from the first not to express or ask opinions, but I had thought to myself some time that this man will hang the jury. I was never more surprised in my life than when the vote came in as it did, at first 11 to 1. I had thought we might be out two or three days, although I was myself convinced by the evidence. The burden of proof was on the defence, and they never established a single vital point they claimed. We chought sometimes, as for example, when Dr. Rice's testimony and his father's lettend were read, they were making a good defence but could not substantiate it. This testimony had some weight, but it was only the opinion of persons perhaps casually expressed, and failed to prove much alone."

Langley, the Fourth Juror

empanelled, in telling the story of the verdict tonight said: We were not long in getting our yerdict. "We were fifty minutes absent from the

Baby's Appeal.

"What makes I cry and folks say Ize naughty? Cause stomach-ache, and sour in my mouffy; Cause, too, can't seep, and worms bite ze belly; Fever, zay say; feel like I was jelly; Guess your babies cry, Dick and Victoria, when mamma's gone and don't have a matoria. "You're right! they fairly yell." There, Uncle Cy, Cousin Frank have Casteria; he don't cry."

AROUND THE FARM.

[FROM OUR AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.]

EXTENSIVE FARMING

By Rich Cattle Feed and Chemical Manure.

BY PROFESSOR J. W. SANEORN Doubtless the reason why the average New England farms sell for less than the cost of improvements on them, and why the number occupied has decreased with the decrease of rural population, can be explained only in the very general and not unreasonable belief that the amount of funds, brains and muscle necessary to achieve success upon them would achieve a broader success in other pursuits or the pursuit of farming in other sections. I believe that no industry in thriving condition sells its property over long periods of time at very great sacrifice. The system of farming preached and practiced in New England for forty years is "small areas well tilled" or "intensive farming." This has failed in its results to meet the expectations of our farmers or the boys of whom it is hoped to make farmers. It has by many been pursued to its legitimate results. A broader success must be looked for in a larger broader success must be looked for in a larger and more comprehensive system, and not in the one that disappoints us so long. The measure of its efficacy may be taken in its principal crop, hay, which is rated at one ton per acre, in round numbers, an overestimate of its weight is barn shrinkage. Of this much is inferior. The great bulk of our arable ground is devoted to hay. The value of this hay taken would show per farm a meagre result, and prove a low type of farming for an old country pressed sharp by connectition. New England is sure sharp by competition. New England is sure to be a prosperous farming section. Modern development of the arts and sciences that bear on farming are soon to become patent and welcome forces to her farmers. They make it clearly possible and desirable to exchange intensive farming, in the restricted sense in which it is used, for extensive farming, each acre tilled on the intensive principle, or broad areas well tilled. By this system the gross receipts of a farm may be tiplied several times over the old hav average. To fertilize and till the greater portion of a New England farm is not considered feasible. It was not a few years ago, and rightly was not so tilled. It is demanded by the change of conditions. The renovation or fattening of our soils is made feasible by the demonstra-

our soils is made reasine by the demonstration that chemicals are plant food, and that the markets can afford them at a rate upon which they can be profitably used; by the presence in our markets of rich, manuremaking foods, and our knowledge of how to

animal products, and the manure for attendance; by the demonstration that mechanism on

the farm can be freely and fully used with us, so that it need no longer be muscle vs. Western

EXTENSIVE FARMING MEANS MORE TILLAGE,

em and obtain their market values in

and tillage is manuring. It means rotation of crops, and rotation of crops in and of itself means larger crops. Together it all means more of life on the farm, capital, the farmer more of an executive man, more of a student, and, following this, a better social standing. It will give a greater net revenue, and, following, more of refinements and attractions for young men and girls, and greater farm In many cases it means a cottage on values. In many cases it means a cottage on the farm for the laborer, and consequent relief to the farmer's wife—the real heroine of New Ragland rural life—the first to suffer by any of its misfortunes, or to be aided by its successes. Omitting for the present the other factors in the proposed change, let me roughly review the methods I have used in the chemical division of farm renovation, for it must be understood that I have adopted the change that I advise, and find extensive farming advantageous vise, and find extensive farming advantageous to me. As showing the contrasts, I may say that whereas an acre of average hay would not keep a cow one winter by quite a heavy part, an acre of corn would allow me to sell corn enough to get cottonseed-meal to go with the fodder and keep more than twice the stock, and leave corn enough to fat two pigs. In annually fertilized rotations, no grass crop need be got less than two or three tons per acre, and should yield more. But to return. To fatten the soil various combinations of sulphate of ammonia, muriate of potash and dissolved boneblack are annually used to give hints as to what to use and in what amounts. Like the doctors, it is believed best to first find out the weakness of the object under charge. One or more of the fertilizers named are used as thought to be needed. These are only bought of persons standing well with the chemist, and who will give guarantee of the quality of goods. They are bought of the highest grade, thus saving transportation of waste. They are bought after seeing the prices of the leading dealers. They are bought by the car, and one-half the cost of freight saved. They are put on ground with yard manure so far as yard manure will go. The yard manure is for this purpose spread over twice or thrice the ground covered former practice. Yard manure and chemical will give a larger yield than either alone. Many acres have to be fertilized with chemicals alone. So far as chemicals are concerned. I find on poor land all run out, or on rich land, that they are profitable, and their use enables a farmer to till one or 100 acres, as he may have ambition or ability. I have observed many cases where small lots of chemicals have been bought at great disadvantage. This is not necessary. My early purchases I made for myself and neighbors, and would urge cooperation in purchase of chemicals. For small farms it may often be feasible to have joint ownership of the more costly machines, used for only a short period of the year, like two-rowed corn planters, etc.—[The Tribune.

BREEDING IMMATURE ANIMALS.

Because an Animal Has Reached Puberty

is No Reason Why It Should be Bred. I think one of the greatest mistakes of stock breeding is in using immature animals. The fact that the progeny of but partially developed animals is always weak and unusually liable to disease is entirely ignored by breeders. Because an animal has reached puberty is no reason why it should be bred. The possibility of producing their kind is no guarantee of the wisdom of allowing this. Horses, cattle and sheep, but more especially hogs, are bred much earlier than prudence would dictate. It is important that a domestic animal should have what we term a good constitution. that is, naturally rugged and vigorous from birth. Pre-natal influences and circumstances have conspired to give it greater strength than many of its kind. Such an ani-mal has a decided advantage all through life. It can digest more food, hence gains more strength. And this greater strength gained provides for greater future digestion and ensures larger growth. The gain at the start is always increasing, for it ever min-isters unto itself. Greater strength begets greater strength; greater vigor, still greater energy. Whatever the animal may be, the result is always the same, and it is more valuable than an animal of ordinary vitality. But this greater vitality enables it to resist approaches of disease to which it might otherwise succumb. The chief value of succumb. The chief value of any animal depends upon its health. Of course, when ill-health results in death, the loss is total and health results in death, the loss is total and complete. To the average stock-raiser dead carcasses are of no value; they are positive nuisauces. But suppose disease does not result in death. The loss from sickness may be sufficient to lower the intrinsic worth of the animal. The horse may get sick in the busy season of seeding, and its sickness may stop the plough for several days, throw the farmer in arrears with his work, and finally result in great damage to the crop. Or the horse may great damage to the crop. Or the horse may get sick when you are away from home, perhaps when you have gone to town or she to mill with a grist, and cause serious and expensive delays.

WHO WANTS A HORSE THAT IS OFTEN SICK, even if it is subject to no more severe an ailment than colic? Very few, in-deed. If a cow is affected with disease but to a slight extent, it will decrease the flow of milk and lower its quality, and at the same time flesh will be lost that subsequent feeding must make good. If a sheep is sick it will soon damage the fleece. If a hog gets sick—well, it generally dies. Of all sick animals the hog is the most expensive. But by heading impracting animals a trageny is probreeding immature animals a progeny is produced that is doubly liable to disease. Hence, prudence and economy would dictate that none but mature animals should be bred But is there really any saving or economy about it? I believe there is not. First, I argue that immature animals are not so sure either get or bear issue as older, fully mareliable: and oftentimes attempts immature animals must result in disappoint-

ment and failure. Second. I hold that breeding the males so young lessens their ultimate usefulness, for such animals are soon in an impotent condition. A male will not only be capable of less excellent service when used young than when allowed to mature first, but he will be capable of less service in the end. Too great a hurry not only lessens the quality but decreases the possible total number of offspring. On this account alone valuable animals should not be used till they have very nearly attained their growth. Third, immatire animals do not transmit characteristic points of excellence so certainly or to points of excellence so certainly or to so great an extent as animals that have attained their growth. While the animal is in an undeveloped condition its points of excellence are uncertain, and not distinctly marked as yet, because not devel-oped. It is not reasonable to suppose that an

mimal would transmit his progenvex cellences hat were not developed in itself. If these raits are transmitted at all it must be in an herior degree. Fourth, both males and females, when bred young, are stunted and lessened in vigor. The vital force that should to to build up the body is required to support sexual organs. So far as the male the sexual organs. So far as the male is concerned, service is a continual drain of life-supporting matter, and if this is the case when young the body must suffer for nutriment and strength. In the case of the female the matecials required to build up her own body are appropriated to the development of the off-Both males and females will be The trouble is that in this, as in a great many other things, we are in too great a burry, and do not wait for the surer and better eturns that prudence and wisdom would

THE HORSE.

The Farm and Cart Horse-Borse Points. Since the produce of these horses, which have been so numerously imported for ten or twelve years past into America from various parts of Europe, have come into use on our hard roads and city pavements, considerable fault is found with a portion of them, on account of showing tender feet, weak joints and legs, and those so unfortunate as to possess such are now condemning the whole en masse. This is entirely wrong, for a just distinction should be made between individuals of this class of horses. Those who have given any attention to the articles I have frequently written for the press on this subject for many years past, will bear witness how earnestly? have recommended to all importers and breeders to take particular pains to select such horses only as had properly expanded, clear, tough hoofs, well set up at the heels, with clean snew, broad, flat legs, short from the knees and hocks down, and extra large, strong joints. No matter how perfect the form of the body, the airy shape and easy carriage of head and neck, noble presence and fine general style, that horse should always be rejected which does not possess the best of feet and limbs, for without these, although he may be more or less useful to work on a soil free from gravel, stones and rock, is quickly knocked up when put on a paved street or a macadam road Some assert this is because the horse is of so great a weight, his feet and legs cannot long stand strong working under it. But we often meet the same objections to horses little more than half his weight, and not so tall by seven than half his weight, and not so tall by seven to ten inches. Indeed, I have frequently seen ponies, not over ten to thirteen hands high, and weighing only a few bundred pounds, whose feet and legs were not sufficiently strong to endure hard roads to any great extent. Horses sixteen to eighteen hands high and weighing 1500 to even 2000 pounds, as an extreme, may be bred to last as long in their work on stone-paved streets and macadam work on stone-paved streets and macadam roads as those of a much smaller size, and easily trained to a walk of three and a half to four and a half miles per hour, and a trot of five to six miles in the same time, dependent on the weight of load they are obliged to draw.

I do not, of course, expect such heavy horses can

be driven at so fast a pace as smaller, and what are usually termed high-bred ones, attached

to a light load.

BOTH CLASSES OF HORSES ARE WANTED for different purposes, and each is useful in its own way. The medium size of the larger sort is more desirable, however, for heavy farm work, and that of the city cart and four-wheeled truck. But a few of the very largest are wanted to work single in quarries, and to transport extra-heavy blocks of stone and marble from narrow wharfs to buildings, around which it is difficult for a double team to move, there is such a constant cluttering up of materials. I recollect, when last in the city of Paris, France, of having a horse pointed out to me that I judged was even of greater size and weight than the extreme I have mentioned above. He was employed in drawing hospital for haiding I recollect, when last in the buge blocks of stone and marble for building purposes. These were hung to an axle with very broad wheels and wide tire. I was told he easily drew such as weighed five tons or so over the smooth, level pavement there. The feet and legs of this horse seemed to me to be in perfect condition, and I observed particularly that he was extremely well set up in the heels. It was the misfortune of some importers—and I say this in all kindness, and not to find fault, but with the hope that it may prevent a repetition—that they were not good judges of horses. They paid little regard to shape, and the proper set of shoulders and feet; or whether the hoofs were thin, shelly and contracted; or to the width and strength of legs, well-knit joints, firm, powerful muscles, or a free, easy action. On the other hand, they selected their horses much as they would a bullock for the shambles; if he was only big and fat and of tolerable shape, that was all they seemed to require. Miserable grown-up stock must of course be expected from the produce of such animals. There is a great choice in the different breeds of the larger class of horses in Europe, and no one should go there to pur-chase and import who is not a thorough judge of them in every respect-standing in their talls, as well as at light exercise and at hard work. He ought also to have a good knowledge of their anatomy, and a smattering of veterinary science, so as to be able to detect weak points or a tendency to disease. He ought likewise, if

TO SEE THE PARENTS AND GRAND-PARENTS of the animals he selects, so as to ascertain if well bred and free from such faults as are likely to crop out to the injury of their de-scendants in all future breeding. When horses of the proper kind are obtained, special attention should be given to the rearing of their offspring. In order to have sound, tough feet, colts must be kept on firm, dry ground, as a soft, rich, loamy or wet soil is injurious for them. To make a good quality of bone and muscle little corn should be fed with their grass or hay; a mixture of oats and wheet born with a small quantity of lineard wheat bran, with a small quantity of linseed or cottonseed-meal, is far preferable. In the absence of oats, barley is the next bes is the next best grain. To rye or wheat some object; others are in favor of them mixed with corn, when oats and barley are more dear, or difficult to be got. The English feed little except oats, and the Arabians and some other nations only barley to their thoroughbred horses. Indian corn grown in the Eastern and Northern States is said to have a greater proportion of oil in it than that of the West and South, and should therefore he fed in less quantity than in those sections of our country. All breeders who visit the cities of Chicago, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia and especially New York, will find numbers of large dray and double truck horses at work, and it will be a good lesson to watch their movements in the streets, then go to the stables where at rest, and look over them ritically from head to heel. In this way hey can well ascertain their good points they can wen ascertain their good points and detect their weak ones, and then breed more understandingly than has hitherto frequently been the case. There is great profit in rearing a first-rate class of large, powerful, enduring horses, as the demand for them at extra prices among as present is considerably beyond the supply nis cannot be fully met for years, and when one Europe will gladly take our surplus at equal or perhaps higher prices for an indefinite length of time. The superior profit in rearing these horses is that they can be put to light farm work at 18 to 24 months of age, and the hardest of it at 4 years old. When they have attained 5 to 6 years they can be sold for city and other heavy work, and by this time they will have paid their cost of rearing on the farm, and the high price at which the now sell will be a clear gain to the farmer. This is the calculation in Europe, and it may be still more easily realized in America, where grain, grass and hay are so much cheaper and more abundant.—[Country Gentleman. Horse Points.

All agree it is action in the horse that sells. This is obtained when we have the full power in the muscles, the greatest leverage from the bones, and quality in the tendons; health in the ligaments, and truth in the disposition of the limbs. We adjudicate on the horse's hind-quarters as a whole. All horses with any pre- totals for 1881 are as follows: From Port- in diameter. Bore the hole not over one-half

tensions to quality or family, possess length and straightness from the hips to tail. This is especially graceful and horizontal in the

Length from hip to beck is the criterion at the larger from hip to beck is the criterion of the cr leught; this naturally varies with breed, but in all classes it is most important that the thigh "he well let down into the hock;" muscular development here cannot be too "immense." Good gaskins afford material help for getting through the dirt.

2. At the articulation of the haunch and thigh-bone we find the stifle in situ. A good one, without exception, is high up, abutting the flank. This is the concentration of power

the flank. This is the concentration of power in all classes; it is a certain sign that the haunch-houe is well sloped forward and that the thigh-hone is well carried back.

3. The hock we have previously determined on; but, as in the forelegs I counsel your g beginners to avoid weak, ill-defined knees, so ginners to avoid weak, ill-defined knees, so here, have as little to do with horses whose os calcis, or point of the hock, is ill-defined. Remember puff and gum is weakness. Secure hocks that are clean and well defined. The os calcis contributes leverage; it is evidence

os calcis contributes leverage; it is evidence both of power and speed.

The bind cannons or metatarsal bones must individually be straight, with just a soupcon of inclination forwards. They should be flat and short; breadth under the hock here is strength, the sign of quality. Feel tendons along their course, that the legs, as in the fore, are clean in the tendons (broad and flat); the sesamoid bones, at the upper back portion of the fetlock joints, well pronounced.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Arabians, and we believe the Spaniards also, feed barley to their horses almost exclusively, and never experience any bad results' Not so the English, for with their from it. horses it swells in the intestines and produces many evils, even death sometimes. But if boiled before feeding it is not injurious, as this swells the grain to its full capacity. On the other hand oats are said to be very injuriaous to Arab, Spanish and some other horses, which have not been fed thereon from colthood up. When these are brought to England, where oats are exclusively fed, they must get accustomed to them very gradually and with a mixture of other food, in order to prevent it in the property of t njury, and even this we are told does not

There has setdom been a more urgent demand for good serviceable business horses than exists at the present time, and the visible supply has seldom been smaller. There is everywhere an inquiry for this class of horses, and as compared with one year ago prices are fully 25 per cent. in advance. A good, neat young brood mare of heavy weight, which the owner is willing to sell, is a great rarity, and can only be obtained at a high price. With this state of affairs no argument is necessary to prove that a field of enterprise is open to agriculturists highly remunerative in character which might be remunerative in character which might be remunerative. ter, which might be promptly accepted, and a judicious selection of both sire and dam be

When horses are brought to town from the country they are usually in good health and do not begin to suffer from pink-eye or influ-enza till after a confinement of some days in considerable numbers in close, ill-ventilated stalls, stimulated with rich food and not taken out often enough for exercise. If the disease is attended to quickly and the horses removed to well-ventilated stables, it is generally easily cured, and rarely becomes fatal. It is aston-ishing how careless horse dealers are in regard to the treatment of the animals. Tell them of the foul air of their stables as much as one pleases, and what you say will be heard by them with incredulity, or you will be hooted at for your pains. Stables ought to be constructed in such a way as that they will ventielves; they would then be independent of the horsemen.

The average farmer is slow to learn the value of carrots for horses, and still slower to provide them for his horses. They are so nutritious that livery men and some others feed considerable quantities regularly to their horses in-stead of grain. Many consider that four quarts of oats and the same of carrots are as good a feed for a horse as eight quarts of oats, and horses that are worked little more than for mere exercise will keep in good condition and look sleek and smooth on hay and carrots alone. An occasional feeding of raw potatoes is also good for the horse, especially to give a smooth glossy coat, and if troubled with worms, it tends to clear them away.

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they erable quantities regularly to their horses in-

When corn on the ear is fed to horses they masticate it much more slowly than if the corn was shelled. As a consequence that on the ear is better digested. A horse requires more time to eat corn on the ear than if fed either meal or shelled corn. If the horse canot have time to masticate a full shelled corn then it is best to feed something

RRIGHTON LIVE STOCK MARKET. Prices of Cattle Have Not Materially Differed from Those of Last Week.

The receipt of live stock at the Brighton market for the year 1881 makes a good comparison with the figures of other years, although in point of numbers there is a slight falling off in cattle, as shown by the figures of the previous year. The receipts of 1881 were 204,928 head, against 227,454 in 1880, and 183,556 in 1879. The statistics of the market go back nine years, to 1872, when the receipts were 157.366. From that date there has been a steady gain, showing that New England is making an increased demand upon the farmer for those products which go to nourish and sustain our active and increasing population. Of sheep the receipts were 505,-828; yeals, 32.513; fat hogs, 701,834, and pigs, 7066. This shows an increase of 39, 779 head of sheep, 6762 yeal calves, and 5230 pigs. Of fat hogs there was a falling off of 9985. The receipts of horses amount to 7422 head, nearly all of which went direct to the Boston market. The prices of cattle have not materially differed from those of last year, excepting that the best premium bullocks, sold obout helf a the best premium bullocks sold about half a cent higher. Western hogs sold at an advance of one cent per pound. Otherwise we notice very little variation in the market as we glance over the figures of the previous year, although there is much to be thankful for and much to acourage the stock grower of the future. The food-consuming demand of our country keeps ahead of the food-producing capacity of the agricultural regions, and so long as this holds good the farmer can look forward to encourag-ing times. He only needs to make hay while he sun shines, and to guard against rainy lays by striving to increase the quality of his broduct. It is an encouraging fact that he has an eye out in that direction, and that each year he is exerting himself to learn the demands that are being made upon him by trying to mprove not only the quality of his stock, but o breed that class of animals that are capable of returning to him the greatest profit. longer satisfied to turn off yearly that class of coarse and raw-boned animals that were too common twenty or thirty years ago. The Brighton market furnishes food for thought and in it there are each week many suggestions for the future as to what has been done. The

sources of our great meat supply are worth considering, as showing WHO GETS THE MOST BENEFIT from our New England consumption. In looking over the figures we see that Massachulooking over the figures we see that Massachusetts sent to the Brighton market last year 2433 head of cattle; Maine, 13,523; New Hampshire, 7459; Vermont, 11,718; Rhode Island and Connecticut, 209; New York, 2073; Canada, 382; and the West, 167,131. From these figures it will be seen that all New England, New York and Canada sent to us only 37,797 head. With the vast breadth of country, cheap farms and fertility of soil, combined with low rates of transportation, the West, will continue to give our great cattle West will continue to give our great cattle market its chief supply. Of sheep, Maine sent us 54,512 head; New Hampshire, 40,484; Vermont, 97,499; Massachusetts, 9280; New York, 45,159; Canada, 39,638; and the West, 219,268, the latter not quite half the whole amount. The routes by which the live stock come to market furnish some interesting figures. come to market turnish some interesting figures. The Boston & Albany brought the greatest number, 125,150 head of cattle and 197,810 sheep. The Fitchburg railroad next, with 53,592 cattle, 102,923 sheep; the Eastern railroad, 12,823 cattle and 55,568 sheep; Lowell railroad, 11,240 cattle and 13,255 sheep; New York & New England, 317 cattle and 6590 sheep; Old Colony, 217 cattle; Boston & Maine, 99 cattle, 182 sheep; on foot and by boat 1430 cattle. The shipment of and by boat, 1430 cattle. The shipment of live stock and dressed meat from this country is of recent origin, dating back only a few years. In this Boston takes the lead of even

land there were sent 5007 cattle, 8464 sheep and 20,572 quarters of beef; Boston, 54,161 cattle, 30,464 sheep, 130,017 quarters of beef, 8948 carcasses of beef and 498 dressed hogs; New York, 40,071 cattle, 9187 sheep, 289,635 quarters of beef, 71,837 carcasses of mutton and 16,131 dressed hogs. Baltimore shipped 3246 cattle, and Chicago, via Montreal, 35,432 quarters of easterly side of the tree. The trace may be dressed hogs. Baltimore shipped 3246 cattle, and Chicago, via Montreal, 35,432 quarters of dressed beef. The total clearances from the United States for the last year were 102.575 head of cattle, 48,115 sheep. 475,656 quarters of dressed beef, 81,485 carcasses of mutton and 16,629 dressed hogs. Canada historia to the same page 54,240 shipped to Europe in the same time, 54,240 head of cattle, 72,287 sheep and 35,432 quarters of beef. There is no question that the shipment of live stock and dressed meat from the United States to England has only just begun. The capacity of this country to produce, and the improved methods of ship-ping which are found to come as we gain experience, will put a quality of meat upon the English market, and at prices that will defy competition. Altogether there is an encouraging outlook for the American stock-grower; and as to our friends across the water, they must take care of themselves.—[The Cultivator vator.

CIDER.

Its Parification and Preservation. Of the cider mill nothing more need be said

than that the little crusher of our daddies is

being replaced by the modern power press,

capable of pressing 1000 bushels of apples in ten hours. As to the best method of caring for and refining cider, no better rule, perhaps, can be adopted than running it directly into tanks from the press through a sufficient number of strainers to detach all the pomace possible; then after fermentation has gone nearly far enough to run on the leaches, rack it off. By this process a purer article can be obtained, which will run through the leaches with less waste and far less liability to clog up. There is no particular scientific test necessary to determine just what stage of fermentation is necessary before racking off. Experts claim that experience has taught them to let the cider ferment in the tanks to 18°, but not lower. It is always best to ferment as much as possible while still retaining sufficient sweetness in the flavor. In racking off it will ferment a little navor. In racking off it will ferment a little and is in good condition to be put on the leaches at 15°, which is perhaps the best test for that process, aithough a tank filled with cider which may have been run to 19°, or even as high as 25° of the saccharometer, will run off generally at a uniform test of about 22°, but yavying parkers may a then 2° in the test. off generally at a uniform test of about 22...
not varying perhaps more than 2° in the test
of different tanks. It has been asserted that
cider will keep better run down to 15°. In
making leaches pine lumber is doubtless best,
and certainly wood in preference to metal.
The sand can be set from four to six inches, according to the season, the lighter leach being best for warm weather and the heavier for cold. No leach should stand over two settings, as it is not probable that clear cider can be obtained after a second skimcider can be obtained after a second skilm-ming. Of course skilmming is understood to mean scraping off the sediment from the sand which gradually forms on the top, which causes the cider to run slowly. After this, when the cider ceases to filter through in good condition, the sand must be thrown away and new setting made. Cider seldom runs through with as good results after the skimming as be-fore, and especial care must be taken not to disturb the sand below. As to size and disturb the sand below. As to size and capacity of leach, one 3x12 feet and 14 inches deep, with four to six inches of sand, will run through twenty casks of cider without change of sand. Much question has arisen as to the possibility of thoroughly cleaning and renewing the sand for further use, but it is probable that the best way to renew it is to get a new carload. For all convenient localities Massa-buester and is represent. usetts sand is perhaps THE ONLY SAND THAT SHOULD BE USED, as it contains some mineral element that refines

as it contains some mineral tenengt that remes cider in a superior manner to other sand. Iu leaching much depends on the dampness or dryness of the sand as to how much cider should be run on when first started. A me-dium grade of cotton factory cloth is about as duum grade or cotton factory cloth is about as good as any other kind for use on the leach, with, say, a foot or two square of rubber cloth resting on an overlay of burlap for the cider to strike on, as a very little ripple in the cider is liable becauch the sand. A new way of cleaning these cloths has been introduced by harving them up to day and then whinning but cleaning these cloths has been manying them up to dry and then whipping out hanging them up to dry and then whipping out the pomace like dust from a carpet. Hot water, it is asserted, cooks the cider into the cioths like apple-sauce, while some promi-nent cider-makers have noticed a foam on cloths cleaned with water after the juice had again started through, which begins to it, although it is probable that form will form on any cloth at certain times, which may not be any indication of fermentation. Steam will probably destroy the germ of fermentation as well as anything else, whether in clothes-racks or barrels. As to cleaning racks, lime has been used with good results where steam or abundant rinsing with water is afterward employed. A hose and a good broom are often all that is needed for the purpose. The old process of refining by sounds or isinglass is being discontinued in favor of sand therefore we do not give space to any sugges-tions as to that mode of treating cider. In the matter of keeping cider, all that is to be kept for any length of time through hot weather should be racked off in the spring, as it is subject to a second fermentation sometimes, and then a cool cellar is preferable. Good whiskey barrels are best for putting up cider, which can always be im-proved by an additional racking before movfrom the cellar. putting in mustard seed, raw beef and similar primitive substances of our grandfathers has pretty generally given place to the preservative qualities of salicylic acid. These improvements in making, refining and keeping cider has brought it up to such an excellent standard as a beverage that our bottlers are turning their ttention to it as a winter industry, and they are now extensively supplying it as an excel-lent aerated bottled beverage, generally under the name of champagne cider, and greatly im proving its pleasant and healthful properties by the sparkling effervescence of carbonic

THE SUGAR CAMP.

How to Make the Best Maple Sugar. If we make maple sugar at all, it is exceedingly desirable and important that we make the best that can be made under the circumstances that surround us, and if any of the circumstances are unfavorable, such must, as far as possible, be changed for those the most favorable. At any rate we must start with the determination to obtain the best possible result. This is equally applicable to every branch of farming, and no farmer who was thoroughly imbued with such a determination in regard to all his work ever failed to become a good farmer, thrifty, prosperous and happy, a shining example. To make the best maple sugar that can be made requires as much care, attention and observance of conditions as the making of the best quality of butter; with such care, attention and observance of conditions, we may produce maple sugar fully equal to the best refined cane or beet sugar for all family uses, and almost as white and beautiful in appearance. The first and indispensable requisite is perfect cleanliness in every utensit used, and in every manipulation of the sap, syrup and sugar from the time it leaves the tree until it is graphleted and stored for use or sale. And s granulated and stored for use or sale. And this really comprises the whole that can be said or written on the subject; but some practical suggestions as to how to attain and maintain such, a condition may be useful and acceptable to those interested in the subject. To repeat, every uleusil used must be in the be ng, and be kept through the sugar season, perfectly clean. And to accomplish this it may be necessary to have two sets of spouts, buckets, gathering tubs, etc., so that when those in use begin to show any symptom of gummy'deposit or souring of the sap, they may be removed and cleansed, and fresh, clean ones substituted. Every bucket should have a close cover to keep out impurities. Tin buckets are probably, on the whole, the best, the easiest to cleanse, and, if well cared for, the most durable in proportion to cost. Rain and melting snow carry a great deal of impurity from the bark of the tree into the sap, unless the bucket and spout are both covered. spout is of metal it should be of tin, or thickly coated with tin, never of zinc or galvanize iron. If tin or tinned spouts cannot be had. make wooden ones of branches of sumach. EVERY FARMER KNOWS HOW TO MAKE SUCH. but do not have them open on the upper side.

and in Norway and Sweden. In northern New England and New York there is less deterioration than in the latitude of 40°, while in the cotton States it is difficult to raise most varieties at all, owing to the prevalence of rust and blight. A red variety seems to endure that climate at present, and another kind is valuable for winter grazing. The Department of Agriculture at Washington has accom plished more good with oats than with any of the other cereals by frequent introduction of heavy Northern cats. Often seed weighing of heavy Northern cats. Often seed weighing forty-five pounds per bushel has yielded forty for a year or two, while the common seed

ranged from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds.

progeny of the first cross of Angus polled bulls on Shorthorn cows have been hornless. Here both parents were pure bred, and the prepotency of the Angus bulls must, therefore, have been great to impress their special characteristic on the "get" of the Shorthorn the tree by a cord or small rope through an eye, and wound twice around the tree and tied. The first tapping should be on the southerly or easterly side of the tree. The trees may be tapped with advantage two or three times, but when tapped the second and third times the previously-made holes should be tightly plugged with plugs prepared and kept for that purpose, all of which should be withdrawn at the end of the sap season, and put away for use the next year. If the hole bored is only one-quarter inch in diameter, and treated in this way, it will heal entirely over the same season, and no scars cows "Natives" are animals of mixed blood, without any fixed characteristics, and therefore they have no claim to good breeding; and, as it is a rule that the worse bred the female is the greater the influence of a well-bred male upon the offspring, the polled Angus bull should transmit his special characteristics to the progeny of the ill-bred "native" in a much more marked manner than to the offspring of the pure-bred Shorthorn. It is very likely, therefore, that the "get" by such a cross would be hornless; but it is not certain,

entirely over the same season, and no sears remain, and no dead places will be found in

the wood where the tree is cut; in fact, the trees are not injured in the least. The spouts should be drawn and the trees retapped before

the gummy or shiny deposit in the spout and buckets begins to appear. The second and third tappings should be on the westerly and

enough to evaporate all the sap as fast as it runs when it is flowing the most freely—as the quicker the evaporating is done after the sap leaves the tree the better. It should, in no case, be kept over night. The "first run," as it is termed, makes the best syrup and sugar, that is, the sap which runs the first four or five days after tapping. When the first run is over—and that is generally when the first thaw comes after tapping—then

the first thaw comes after tapping-then

the spouts, buckets and utensils should be cleaned, and the second tapping done; but

do not omit to plug the old holes when you

do this. When you have tapped the second time you may have another run as good as the "first run," and so on for another tapping;

THE SECOND TAPPING MAY BE SUFFICIENT

for the season, which seldom lasts more than three weeks. When the sap has been evap-orated to the thickness of ordinary molasses it

should be set away for a few days to cool, and allow any sediment there may be in it to settle. If there is no sediment found in it after stand-

ing three or four days, it may be further evaporated to a thickness desirable for table syrup

or to granulation into dry sugar. For table syrup it should be as thick and heavy as it can be and not granulate. For dry sugar the evap-

oration must be kept up until it is sugar, and it must be constantly stirred with a wooden stick, and the stirring should be kept up after

it is removed from the fire until it is cooled, when it should be light, dry sugar The final evaporation into sugar should be in a jacketed

cettle-one kettle within another, with the space

ing. If the syrup, after standing three or four

days, is found to contain any sediment, how-ever little and fine, heat up a few eggs and

stir into it, so as to mix the egg intimately with every part of the syrup; or, if eggs caunot conveniently be had, use perfectly sweet skimmed milk, and then slowly heat until it

comes to boiling, which will cook the egg o milk, and in it arrest all sediment and extra

neous matter. The cooked egg, with the sed-ment in it, rises to the top, and must be re-moved with a skimmer. Very little, if any, syrup will be found so clear as not to be im-proved by this process. It is then ready for

the finishing evaporation—"sugaring off" is the popular term. Syrup and sugar made in the manner described will have very little color, and, while it has the maple flavor, it is so delicate as to be unobjectionable, and to the taste of most persons is very acceptable, and it is certainly very wholesome, much more so than the cane syrup usually sold by grocers, and ought to command a better price, and will do so when

command a better price, and will do so when such an article becomes well known in the market. The popularidea of maple sugar and

syrup is that it is dark-colored and strong, with a flavor of the impurities from the bark

with a flavor of the impurities from the bark of the trees and other sources. When this error is corrected by the farmers, by making maple syrup and sugar in the manner described, then the price will fix itself by the quality of the article, and will be remunerative. Maple trees favorably situated in good soil, with a southerly exposure, ought to yield appenough to make four of five pounds of thick syrup or sugar each, and it ought not to cost a farmer more than four or five cents per

cost a farmer more than four or five cents men

- The Cultivator.

und to make it if he has 100 or more trees

WHAT FARMERS SHOULD KNOW.

A few days ago 20,000 pounds of dressed

beef were shipped from San Antonio, Tex., to

France, by way of New York. It was packed

into refrigerator cars at San Antonio; reached

New York unchanged, and went immediately

into the refrigerating rooms of a steamer. This

is the first shipment ever made direct from Texas over the route named. Dealers preferred to try that plan instead of buying in New York, where the fifth quarter has to be purchased when buying beef. The Pittsburg Stockman thinks that it would simplify the

cattle trade of the country very much if cattle were sold in New York, as they are everywhere else, at gross weight. New York is the end, so

to speak, of all our markets, but it is the only market in which sales are made on the dress-

is all that can be said for it. It would be an accommodation to the trade everywhere if this

were changed. As it now stands, all cattle are

sold there to dress 54 to 58 pounds per cental, the salesman gauging the dressing standard

for a lot by its appearance. Light and com-mon cattle are very apt to dress below the selling standard, and good cattle above it,

n the former case the buyer losing, and in the latter the seller. In other words, the buyer of light cattle gets less pounds, and the buyer

of good cattle more pounds than he pays for. Extra cattle will often dress three or four pounds over the 58-pound standard.

An Iowa farmer, who has both coal and

wood on his farm, warms his house with corn

stalks, and claims that they make the best and cheapest fuel he can get. He uses a large

tove, and burns the stalks in tightly-boun

stove, and burns the stalks in tightly-bound bundles, weighing about forty pounds each. A bundle burns three hours, without flame, in an air-tight stove. The large stove offers so much radiating surface that it does not need to be very hot. Five bundles a day, or 600 for the winter, suffice to keep the stove going and the room warm. The farmer, Mr. Ruggles, says: "I can bind up 600 bundles of cornestalks in two days alone. I couldn't chen

cornstalks in two days alone. I couldn't chop the wood to warm this room in a week. Then in the spring I have a load of strong askes for

in the spring I have a load of strong asides for my wheat field, while my neighbors have to cut up the same cornstalks in the spring to get them away from the harrow. It makes me smile when I hear about these idiots up in

Minnesota who have fifty-acre corn-fields, and still go cold or buy coal. Why, I'd rather

The pineaple plant is a biennial. Its leaves

grow out of the ground, forming a crown of foliage. From the centre of this cluster of

leaves arises a stem two or three feet high, on the upper portion of which the flowers are crowded in the form of a conical spike. The

pineapple in cultivation rarely produces seeds, but in ripening the whole flower cluster under-

goes a remarkable change. All of its parts become enlarged, and when quite mature, fleshy and very succulent, being pervaded by

fleshy and very succurent, being pervaued by high-flavored saccharine juice. Instead, therefore, of being a fruit in the strict botanical term, it is an aggregation of accessory barts, of which the fruit proper, the ricening ovary,

forms but a small portion. In this succulent mass are the central stem, the fracts, calyx,

of Brazil, and receives its name from its re-semblance in form and external appearance to

In the dry climate of a considerable portion of the United States there is no grain that deteriorates so rapidly under ordinary cultivation

as oats. It requires a cool and moist atmos-phere, thriving wonderfully in the British Isles

corolla and ovary, all diverted from their mal shape and together making what is called a collective fruit. The pineapple is a native

the cones of some species of pine.

cornstalks than cut maple wood within

ng basis, and old-established practice.

Hints About the Farm.

the finishing evaporation-"sugaring off

by any means, in all cases. Commissioner Loring, in his late address on cotton culture, quotes statistics to show the in-crease of the products of the soil, as a stimulus to improvement in future throughout the whole country. In 1870 the quantity of cotton produced was 4,352,000 bales; in 1880, more than 6,000,000 bales. In 1870 the Indian corn amounted to 760,000,000 bushels; in 1880 to 1,754,000,000 bushels. Wheat in 1870 was 287,000,000 bushels; in 1880, 458,000,000. These products have nearly doubled in ten years. The increase in co ton manufacture in the past fifty years is shown by the fact that while in 1830 the number of spindles in the cotton manufactories was 1,250,000, the number is now over 10,000,-000: and, while the manufactures in the first-named period were worth \$40,000,000, at the latter date it was \$225,000,000.

third tappings should be on the westerly and northerly side of the trees. Having the spouts and buckets covered, and also the gathering tub, the sap ought to arrive at the evaporating house clean. If it is not, or there is any doubt about it, filter it as it runs to the evaporating pan through a box of pulverized charcoal, or of cotton, or many layers of fine cotton cloth. Of course all foreign matter must, if possible, be kept out of the evaporator and granulating kettles. There should be several evaporating pans—enough to evaporate all the sap as fast as it runs when it is flowing the most freely—as Early in the spring is the time to sow clover, after the frost comes out of the ground, while the surface soil is full of cracks; some sow it on the snow. This is all very well, provided it is not earlier than April. We have lost our seed sometimes by sowing it too early. It has germinated, then a sharp freeze has come and killed it. Clover, though very tenacious of life when it has attained its growth, is very tender when young, so that there is a possitender when young, so that there is a possi-bility that it may be sown too early. It may be sown on an old sod by first running over a harrow, then sowing the seed, bushing it in and finishing with a roller. It is a good aid in replenishing grass lands where they cannot be ploughed. This is also our practice under elm trees, where the roots are so near the surface that the land cannot be ploughed.

After an experience of several seasons we have adopted the system of warming the food all through the winter and cold weather, both morning and evening, and we attribute the excellent laying qualities of the fowls, in a great measure, to doing this. This food, whether whole or broken grain or other food, either dry or moistened, should be warmed well before feeding. Some breeders as well as farmers make a practice of parching their farmers make a practice of parching their whole corn, and are assured it is beneficial. Where new unseasoned corn is used for chicken food, this parching is a decided benefit, for it makes it equally as good for feeding as old-seasoned corn. Quite a number of poultry ail-ments are caused by feeding the new crop of corn, and parching it will eventually prevent any trouble from that score.

We wish the Fameuse, or Snow Apple, would thrive everywhere, and that our man kets during early winter might be filled with it the same as they now are with Baldwins, it the same as they now are with Baldwins. No apple is more refreshing, more tender, more enjoyable. Its fiesh is very tender, juicy, sub-acid and a trifle spicy. It is as white as snow, from which fact, no doubt, the name was suggested. Its color is a deep red where exposed to the sun, and when somewhat sheltered it assumes stripes and blotches of red on a whitish ground. The Rural has had much to say of the Fameuse from time to time. From our best information is thrives in Illnois, Nebraska, Wisconsin, New York, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine and in Ontario, Canada. and in Ontario, Canada.

Canned corn sells by the case at \$2 50, each case containing two dozen cans. Of the labor and material which enter into this business, everything excepting the tin and solder is a home production. The growing of the crop, the lumber for the cases, the making of the cases, the packing of the corn, are all parts of a business which contributes to prosperity. Of the \$2.50 value per case, 60 to 65 cents represents the value of the tin and solder employed; so that a fair estimate of the amount of money left in Maine by the camping business would left in Maine by the canning business would be \$2 to each case, or, in round numbers, not far from \$850,000 for the goods produced. Maine now furnishes about one-third of all the canned corn put upon the market in this coun

Now is the time to try whether salicylic acid has among its attributed virtues that of pre-serving cider just as when put in, without im parting taste or doing any other harm. The directions are to use twelve grains to the gallon, costing one to two cents. Being extremely light it must be stirred into a little cider first, and then mixed in. With cider, as with grape juice, the keeping depends, in a great degree, the feel increases of the fruit and the coolupon the full ripeness of the fruit and the cool-ness of the weather. There is little difficulty about keeping rich, well-made cider, made in November, It will develope little or no alcohol for months if kept below 50°, but if kept pretty closely shut it will soon be charged with carbonic acid.

The cheapest and one of the best means of ridding stock of lice consists in the application of wood ashes, frequent brushing, removal of old or dirty bedding, occasional application of boiling hot water to the woodwork of stalls, sheds and sties, or lime-washing of the same. All loose hairs and dirt removed from the bodies of animals, by brushing, as well as old bedding, should be collected in a heap and burned. The presence of vermin on live stock burned. The presence of vermin on live stock can never be successfully combatted by simply applying a certain remedy to the body of the animals, and not at the same time attending to the general cleanliness of these, as well as of their surroundings.

But few crops that grow produce so many tons to the acre as the cabbage. From twenty to thirty tons are frequently obtained from an acre, and as many as forty-two tons has been grown on a single acre. If a choice is to be made between the Swedish turnip and the cabbage, we have no doubt the cabbage would be the best. A trial made in Scotland to test the value of an acre of cabbage compared to the value of an acre of Swedish turnips for fattensheep, it was found that the cabbage were worth very near \$20 the most.

A mash composed of two-thirds wheat bran and one-third corumeal for solids, with hot skim milk for liquid, and fed in the morning when about blood heat, makes a good breakfast for poultry, especially for laying hens. Oats and buckwheat for midday seed, and corn and oats for supper, are excellent for poultry. Clean fresh water is a very essent. poultry. Clean, fresh water is a very essential article. The above feed is recommended for poultry when the ground is frozen and covered with snow, but with the open weather we have had thus far this season but little ex-tra feed or care has been required. The large amount of insect feed which poultry have The large been able to pick up this season has so far rendered the extra feeding of animal food unnecessary.

In Europe the carrot is grown to a great extent for feeding to cattle in the winter months. Roots of some kind are fed the winter through to the cows. An lowaraiser of Jersey cows says he is accustomed to feed carrots, of which he usually raises 600 bushels per acre. Carrots increase the flow of milk and improve the appearance and quality of and improve the appearance and quality of butter. Beets are preferable to carrots for increasing the flow of milk; the milk, however, which is produced from beets is not as good for butter. The breeder mentioned above has found it difficult to raise his calves on clear Jersey milk, and advises the feeding of that which has been skimmed.

It is strange that so many farmers have so little thought for the comfort of their pigs. They try to offset cold weather and the depleting effects of exposure with corn. Their pigs, half frozen, snap up the corn without masti cating it, and then creep into a hear, vainly trying to keep warm. Their food is burned up maintaining life, i. e., in keeping up heat enough to sustain life, whereas the pens should warm epough to shut out the cold, and th food should make growth. Does it not occur to such farmers that hemlock boards are cheaper than corn, and that a few days' work on the pig-house would keep the granary fuller, and the pork barrel, too?

P. T. Quinn states that he mulched his bearing pear trees during the severe drought last season, about the middle of August, using salt hay for this purpose, and although a part of the crop had already dropped in consequence of the hot and dry weather, the mulch mate rially helped the growth of what remained The dry weather lasted about three months, and if the mulch had been applied a month sooner, he thinks the trees would not have been at all affected by it. Mr. Q. remarks that the effect on the size and growth of the pears was conspicuous, and he thinks it will always pay to make the application when the material can be had at moderate cost.

The losses incident to cattle transportation both on land and sea, are serious drawbacks to profit, an injury to the wholesomeness of Numerous cases are recorded where the the meat as food, and a source of regret and

appoyance to every humane mind. The report of the commissioner of agriculture records the fact that in nine months of 1880 the losses on shipboard amounted to 5 per cent., and only half that rate for the same period of 1881. I is gratifying to know that more care is exer cised in the carrriage of cattle from this country than from others. It is stated that American shipments arrive in England with fewer bruises and in better condition than some from

neighboring European ports.

Bees should be fed their winter stores early Bees should be fed their winter stores early so that all may be capped over. To cap the honey the bees must secreta the necessary wax, which they cannot do when the weather is very cold. Uncapped honey gathers moisture and becomes unwholesome as food. In very cold weather the entrance to the hive should be diminished to half an inch space. If but few swarms are to be fed, cream candy placed over the frames will answer the nursose.

charles A. Green gives the following short list of desirable strawberries, the result of extensive experience in Monroe county, N. Y.: The Sharpless is the largest, Cumberland and Downing the best for general purposes, Crescent and Captain Jack the most productive, and Miner, Warren and Longfellow valuable among newer sorts. Dr. Hexamer names Lincoln and Sherpless as largest and Crescent coln and Sharpless as largest, and Crescent, Cumberland, Miner's and Glendale as most

The uncommonly large number of insects injurious to vegetation, which did so much to destroy the last season's crops, was not in consequence of an open winter, but followed a very severe season. The larvæ of these insects were protected by the snow. The present open winter will cause the destruction of millions of these pests. They remain near the surface this winter, where they can be fed off by the

The wheat plant is very susceptible of imfrowment. By carefully selecting the best for seed each year for a few years, a great improvement in its size, quality and productiveness may be secured. By a judicious selection of the largest heads for a few years, a kind of wheat-producing heads twice the size of the original can be produced, and a yield of two or three times as much as formerly se-

Boars, while in use, should not be confined in a close pen, but they should be allowed the range of a yard, or, what is better, a field. They need strong food and at the same time a variety. A careful observation of the above suggestions will ensure vigorous progeny. A great many times pigs are born puny, which is the result of the management of the sire contrary to the above.

Some Illinois fruit growers who have tried the girdling of fruit trees or branches to induce fruiting, so much recommended by Professor Turner and others two or three years ago, speak very favorably of their experience in the case of trees making wood freely but blossom-ing sparsely. A ring of bark about one-fourth of an inch wide is taken off in June; only from thrifty trees.

The only way to get burrs and other hooked seeds from wool is to put the wool through a burr-picking machine, which separates them by a process of carding. This can only be done by the manufacturer, as it is one of the processes in cleaning the wool for making yarn and cloth. Burry wool sells at a reduced price because of the cart and wayte incident. because of the cost and waste incident to this

Any time in June or early in July is usually Any time in June or early in Juny is usually the proper time for sowing Hungarian grass or common millet. A bushel of seed is needed per acre, to ensure a fine quality of hay. Golden millet should be sown as early as possible after steady, hot weather sets in, as it requires a longer period for growth. We aim to sow the golden by the last of June. Every fowl-house should face the south,

and, if possible, be upon dry ground. Any available ground protected by groves, hedges, stone walls, or by buildings of any kind, may be used for this purpose. Fowls suffer very much from cold storms and wind, and any protection against these is very valuable as a preventive of cold and roup.

The number of varieties of insects is vastly

greater than that of all other living creatures. The oak supports 450 species of insects, and 200 are found in the pine. Humboldt, in 1849, calculated that between 150,000 and 170,000 species are preserved in called that 170,000 species are preserved in collections. but recent estimates place the present number at about 750,000 species.

Eggs for early hatching should not be allowed to remain in the nests during cold weather, even if experiments have shown that they may be subjected to a great degree of cold without destroying their vitality. At its best early hatching has too many disadvan-tages to add to the list the chances of an ex-In ordering trees for spring planting, the

nut-producing trees, such as the walnut and hickory, should not be omitted. They can be plauted in rough and rocky places that would not otherwise be utilized. The demand for nuts and timber is constantly on the increase As soon in spring as all danger from freezed, and is a similar operation to that per formed on all manner of fruits. That usually termed cleft-grafting will prove as successful as any other.

Liebig Co.'s Coen Beef Tonic.

has received Highest Medals at Principal Expositions. Indorsed and prescribed by the Medical Faculty here and abroad, as the standard tonic, It embodies the nutritive elements of the muscular fibre, blood, bone and brain of carefully selected healthy bullocks, combined with the powerful tonic virtues of Coca, or Sugrad Life plant. erful tonic virtues of Coca, or Sacred Life plant of the Incas, and a choice quality of Sherry wine. Beware of worthless imitations. Invaluable in dyspepsia, biliousness, Kidney affections, Female Weakness, Nervousness.

CELERY AND ITS USES Are Now Matters of General Interest

The following is from an interesting letter written by that great dermatologist, Dr. C. W. Benson of Baltimore, to a friend, an editor of a prominent metropolitan daily.

A combination of the extract of Celery and

Chamomile, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by myself, has produced such marvellous results in cur ing Nervousness and Headache, and especially Nervous and Sick Headaches, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia and Sleeplessness, that it has excited public attention and newspaper comments, and therefore I give the following information publicly to avoid answering hundreds of letters of inquiry.

My Celery and Chamomile Pills for the cure of Headache, Nervousness and Dyspepsia are prepared under my supervision, and are intended expressly to cure headaches and will cure any case where no organic disease of the brain or spinal cord exists. Hundreds of cases of many years' standing have been cured. No matter how years' standing have been cured. No matter how chronic or obstinate the case may be, a permanent cure is morally certain. This statement is made after years of experience in their use in the regu-

after years of experience in their use in the regular practice of medicine.

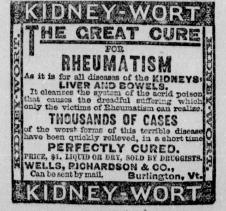
These Pills are also valuable for school children who suffer from Nervous Headaches caused by an overworked brain in their studies, and for all classes of hard brain-workers whose overtaxed nervous centres need repair and sedation. Nervous tremor, weakness and paralysis are being daily cured by these Pills. They correct costiveness, but are not purgative.

Sold by all druggists. Price, 50 cents a box. Depot. 106 North Eutaw street, Baltimore, Md. By mail, two boxes for \$1 or six boxes for \$250 to any address.



It makes the skin white, soft and smooth; removes tanand freekles, and is the BEST toilet dressing IN THIE WORLD. Elegantly put up, TWO bottles in one package, consisting of both internal and exter-

Ufirst class d'uggists have it. Price \$1. per package. Boston Office Removed to 38 Hanover st



THE POET'S COLUMN.

OVER AN OLD LETTER. BY JAMES LINDSAY GORDON.

There hangs about thee, could the soul's sense tell, An odor as of love and of love's doom.—! Swinburn Aft it from the place where it has hidden
Out of the light away, these many years;
Fread her letter o'er, and tears unbidden
Spring into eyes that long have known no tears;
Did dream come to me—half-forgotten fancies,
Delicious days that long since found an end—
As reading o'er the best of life's romances,
I find "Your little sweetheart" at the end.

Outside the window there a bird is singing

"Your little sweetheart"-all the sad, sweet story With fond remembrance to my spirit cries;

1 see again hair of an ember glory,

Tangled across the gleam of sunny eyes—

Through time's dim halls a song rings soft and tender,

In whose soft tones our joyous voices blend—

Ah! yes, they bring back first-love's morning splendor

Those words, "Your little sweetheart" at the end.

Through the ope'd door I turn my face to seaward Where rippling breezes o'er the blue waves blov
The singing bird is flying far to leeward,
Just as she left me in the long ago;
Left me, O friend, to come back to me never—
The chain is broken that no hand can mend,
The band will rest in mine no more forever
That wrote "Your little sweetheart" at the end.

I lay aside the time-stained yellow letter,
My little sweetheart, my last link to thee:
Whether it all were for the worse or better,
May God be with you wheresoe'er you be;
And howsoever much my feet may falter,
May your lath lead where radiant roses bend,
For you will be what only death can alter—
"My little sweetheart" to the bitter end!

"OUR HOMESTEAD."

BY PHEBE CARY.

Our old brown homestead reared its walls
From the wayside dust aloof.
Where the apple bough could almost cast
Its fruit upon the roof;
And the cherry trees so near it grew,
That when awake I've lain
In the lonesome nights, I've heard the limbs
As they created against the pane. As they creaked against the pane,
And those orchard trees—oh, those orchard trees—
I've seen my little brothers rocked
In their tops by the summer breeze.

The sweetbriar under the window sill,
Which the early birds make glad,
And the dannask rose by the garden fence,
Were all the flowers we had.
Twe looked at many a flower since then—
Exotics, rich and rare—
That to other eyes were lovelier,
But not to me so fair.
For those roses bright, oh! those roses bright,
I've twined them in my sister's locks
That are laid in the dust from sight.

We had a well, a deep old well.
Where the spring was never dry,
And the cool dreps down from the mossy stones
Were failing constantly.
And there never was water half so sweet
As the draught which filled my cup,
Drawn up to the curb by the rude old sweep,
That my father's hand set up;
And that deep old well, oh! that deep old well,
I remember now the splashing sound
Of the bucket as it fell,

Our homestead had an ample hearth,
Where at night we loved to meet;
Where my mother's voice was always kind,
And her smile was always sweet;
And there I've sat on my father's knee
And watched his thoughtful brow,
With my childish band in his raven hair—
That hair is silver now!
But that broad hearth's light, oh! that broad
hearth's light.
And my father's hock sad

nearth's light.
And my father's look and my mother's smile—
They are in my heart tonight.

KHORAN.

BY THOMAS. A. COLLIER.

The brown sands lie by Khoran's stream,
The brown grass waves by Khoran's town,
And fitfully the red flags gleam
Amia the shadows dull and brown.

The sentinel beside the gate
Has brown rust on his ancient mail,
And sad and gloomy, seems to wait
The sound of an expected hail.

The shops are closed, no tinkling bells Of camels mark the desert road; No merchants cluster at the wells, To claim the tropic's fragrant load.

There is no sound of laughter heard, The market has no busy throng; The market has no busy thron And from the square no merry b Salutes the morning with its so

Above the mountain, rising high, A sombre cloud lies dense and black, Save when the livid lightnings fly Across its face, a shining track.

And far along the stony path
That runs among the sloping heights,
The gray wolves bay their savage wrath,
And buzzards wing their sullen flights.

Once Khoran's streets were full of life,

Then knightly lovers lingering strayed, Beside the river's grassy bank, And whispered to some winsome maid, The while her besom rose and sank.

But for long years the torrid sun Shone lurid on the fated land, And now the sluggish waters run Through sad brown wastes of barren sand.

THE BALLAD OF BEAUTY ROHTRAUT. BY GEORGE MEREDITH.

What is the name of King Ringang's daughter?
Robtraut, Beauty Robtraut.
And what does she do the livelong day
Since she dare not knit and spin alway?
Oh, hunting and fishing is ever her play.
And heigh! that her huntsman I might be!
I'd hunt and isn right merrily,
Be silent, heart!

And it cnanced that after this some time—
Rohtraut, Beauty Rohtraut—
The boy in the castle has gained access,
And a horse he has got and a buntsman's dress,
To hunt and fish with the metry princess.
And, oh! that a king's son I might be!
Reauty Rohtraut! love so tenderly!
Hush! hush! my heart.

Under a gray old oak they sat—

She laughs, "Why look you so slyly at me? if you have heart enough, 'Come kiss me.'"

Cried the breathless boy, "Kiss thee?"

But he thinks, "Kind Fortune has favored my youth."

And thrice he has kissed Beauty Rohtraut's mouth.

Down! down! mad heart. Then slowly and silently they rode home—
Robtraut, Beauty Robtraut—
The boy was lost in his delight;
"And wert thon empress this very night,
I would not heed nor feel the bit tht.
Ye thousand leaves of the wild wood wist
How Beauty Robtraut's mouth I kissed.
Hush! hush! wild heart."

OUT OF THE SHADOWS.

BY FANNY DRISCOLL.

Rise up out of the shadows, my heart, and come with You are young and strong and buoyant. What is one storm to a sea? What is one snow to the violets? What is one frost to

the rose?
Next June it is all forgotten. Except—only God, he knows. And the shadows, why should you love them? They are damp and chill and grim;
They take all warmth and brightness from heart and brain and limb.

Come out, O heart, in the sunshine; in this golden, Lift up your voice and thank the good God that it is not always night!

THE NICHT'S AT DEEP.

BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD. We're all alone, we're all alone! The moon and stars are dead and gone; The night's at deep, the wind asleep, And thou and I are all alone! What care have we, though life there be? Tumult and life are not for me! Silence and sleep about us creen: Tumult and life are not for thee!

How late it is since such as this Had topped the height of breathing bliss! And now we keep an iron sleep— In that grave thou and 1 in this!

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

BY HELEN RICH.

Beventy! Thy winter bath the air of June,
When aprile blossoins have displaced the snow;
The heart of youth in thy blue eyes aglow,
And thy great spirit, like the magic rune;
The key he foic that has set the tune
To man's enfranchisement from bonds and woe,
And w man's grand advancement. If to know
Time's mightly secrets, to enrich and prune
The lusty growths of this asspictous age,
To sould such thrilling notes as never Fan
Piped in Arcadia, lover true of man—
Not to have heard thee were fate's iron;
And having seen thy soul's illumed page,
Who is not hence thy loyal votary?

This from the Cleveland (Ohio) Penny Press carries its own suggestion: Recently meeting ald, our representative inquired of that gentle man, after stating his mission, if he personally knew anything about the Great German Remedy, St. Jacc's Oil. A smile played across Mr. Kef-

rily as he replied in the affirmative. I will not refuse to state my experience with it, and you may use it as you think best. Four years ago I sprained one of my ankles, an accident which, as you are aware, entails much suffering, and some times leaves the limb in a condition to remind one frequently of the old hurt. Unfortunately this result ensued. Whenever the weather became damp, or my system absorbed the slightest cold, my ankles pained me. This went on at intervals for over three years, and I could not obtain relief. Last winter I applied the St. Jacobs Oil, and it completely cured me. I have not since felt a

WINTER AMUSEMENTS.

Thought Reading or Willing-Skeleton

Letters-Skating. At this season of the year, when hospitality is extended upon all sides, evening amusements be come a matter, of no small consideration-to hit upon something novel, that shall amuse and in terest the whole of the company, old as well as young, when the party is composed of such. Charades and tableaus require time and forethought; cards are by many persons objected to; and a game that requires but little or no arrangement beforehand is one to meet with the greatest approval. The game is found in that called "Thought Reading" or "Willing." Every one more or less enjoys being perplexed, even if they do not go so far as to delight in the marvellous, or to believe in the power of animal magnetism and other irresistible influences; but we must here explain that this game is as simple as it is innocent, and is in no way connected with spiritualand other irresistible influences; but we must here explain that this game is as simple as it is innocent, and is in no way connected with spiritualism, animal magnetism, second sight, or mesmerism; although, when well played, the effect upon the spectator is one of intense surprise and wonder. The best mode of playing the game is as follows: It requires two intelligent actors; the one is supposed to will, and the other to act. The thought reader leaves the room, and during her absence some action or other is decided upon for her to execute with the general consent of the company present, she being in entire ignorance of what is required of her. The interest of the game consists in her doing the identical thing previously agreed upon, while it is made evident to all that she cannot in any way be aware of the test to which she is to be subject. The idea is that the will of the agent controls that of the actor, and compels her to act in blind obedience to it, without any expression of it on his part. This is supposed to be conveyed by the exponent placing the thumb and foreinger of each hand upon the shoulders of the "thought reader"—the fork, as it were, of each thumb and inger resting on the shoulders, the palm of the hand being slightly raised to show that no undue pressure is used. When the company is unanimous as regards their wish, the thought, reader re-enters the room, and her coadjutor immediately places his hands upon her shoulders, in the position already described. After a rew moments' hesitation, and a quiet surher shoulders, in the position already described. After a few moments' hesitation, and a quiet survey of the whole scene, the thought reader slowly advances into the room, as if her will were gradually succumbing to that of another, in an absent, mechanical manner; she then makes her way in mechanical manner; she then makes her way in some particular direction of the room, either to-wards some piece of furniture or some one of the company, as the case may be. After a little clever by-play, without any apparent reason, but in the most natural manner, she does the very thing previously agreed upon, to the astonishment of her friends.

THE SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY IS VERY SIMPLE. The solution of the mystery is very simple. The pressure on the shoulder gives the cue to the thought reader as to the direction she is to take; in fact, guides her to the place of action; and if at the first glance she does not fully understand, the firm touch upon her shoulder warns her that she must concentrate her attention upon those things immediately under her notice. Unless a person has some idea of the game it would be well to practice beforehand, with one person for an audience. To illustrate the idea, a hat should be placed under a chair. When the thought reader enters the room, she, seeing the for an audience. To illustrate the idea, a hat should be placed under a chair. When the thought reader enters the room, she, seeing the hat under the chair, naturally takes it up; a dull thought reader would probably take up the chair; the hat is to be returned to the owner, and a warning pressure upon the shoulder tells her that she is not going right, and under guidance she approaches the real owner with as much confidence as if his name was within it, hanving it to him with some playful remark. Dumb charades also cause much laughter, and are very popular; but as activatakes the place of speech, extravagant buriesquitakes the place of the manual strength of the manual strength of the manual strength of the strength of the manual strength of the strength

Skating. Of the choice of skates little need be said. There are so many that all tastes, from the simplest to the most elaborate, can be gratified. Only one word of advice: The narrower the blade of the skate is, and the nearer the foot is to the ice, so much the less strain will there be on the ankle of the skater. Boots, which give a good support to the joint, should be used, and not shoes. Having put on our skates and struggled a pace or so on to the joe the first thing is to stand furnity. In order put on our skates and struggled a pace or so on to the ice, the first thing is to stand firmly. In order to do this hold the head erect, shoulders back, chest out, and put the beel of the right foot in the small of the left, keeping them, firmly in that position. Then, without moving the feet, throw the weight alternately on each foot, but without altering the position. This will give confidence, and courage is everything in skating. Having accomplished this, bring the left foot forward, placing it in the small of the right, and then the right again. In doing this stand erect, and it will be much less difficult than if you lean forward. After you have done this neatly three or four times you will find that you begin to travel slightly on the foot that holds the weight, while the other is brought forward, and this will uncease and increase in speed. As it does, throw the chest a little more forward, keeping the shoulders back. As soon as you feel a little confidence you may give a slight push with each foot as you bring it forwardvery slight at first, but increasing in force as you gain confidence. Everything in skating depends on the centre of gravity, which should always fall through the chest to the feet, and the more of your limbs it cuts the firmer will you be. A person stooping and leaning forward has the centre of gravity passing through the body and falling somewhere about the toes. This makes the gait very unsteady, and seriously increases the effort required to obtain speed. The ordinary forward right and left stroke does not require any great skill. Children who have practiced roller-skating will soon get into the stroke of the edged skate, which differs but little from the other. They must, however, the ice, the first thing is to stand firmly. In order

REMEMBER TO KEEP THE ANKLE-JOINT STIFF, and not trust, as they may on rollers, to the tread of the skate. If the ankles are very weak in proportion to the weight of the learner, as occurs sometimes with grown learners, it will be found better to fit the skate a little on the outside of the middle line of the foot, by slanting its woint to the outside of the wearer's toe about a quarter of an inch. The ankle is more likely to bend over on the outside than the inside. For those ladies, in the first agonies of their preliminary struggles, a chair pushed in front will save some falls, but it is better to learn without adventitious help of any kind, and to take one's falls calmly as a part of the performance. As soon as the novice has begun to move steadily, he or she should try and get the stroke with each foot quite equal. Some persons are stronger in the novice has begun to move steadily, he or she should try and get the stroke with each foot quite equal. Some persons are stranger in the right foot than the left, or vice versa. In that case endeavor to equalize the stroke by keeping the best back, and throwing more force into the other. The stroke should be rather from the fore part of the foot than the back. Most skates are made with a slight curve, which enables the weight to be thrown either on the heel or the ball of the foot, and in making the stroke the force should be from the latter. To commence with a stroke of from tweive to eighteen inches on each foot is sufficient, but it should be steady and not too quick. The great point should be to preserve the centre of gravity firmly poised, and move as much as possible from the hips, keeping the upper part of the body steady, but not stiff. As soon as the beginner has progressed so far he may try some of the simpler forward figures. By bringing each loct over the other he will begin the Dutch roll, which consists in taking a long, swinging stroke, and then crossing the foot over so as to take off on the other foot with the outside edge. To do this the striking foot should be kept well back until the force of the stroke has slackened, then bring it round over the other foot about three inches. As soon as it tuches the ice slackened, then bring it round over the other foot about three inches. As soon as it touches the ice transfer the weight immediately, and strike with the other foot. In order to get the simple inside the other foot. In order to get the simple inside edge, the learner has only to tilt slightly over, so as to keep his weight on the inside of the skate; this will make a concave curve, and, if he misses the equilibrium, he can always save himself with the other foot. The outside edge is more difficult, because it requires more courage. To make it, throw the body well over, leaning the hips well over the skate; the equipoise may always be saved by throwing the other leg well out; in fact, it requires nothing but courage. When a grown person desires to learn this exercise, a fall may be prevented by taking the hand of some one else and skating round him. We shall speak in a future paper of figure skating and other more advanced exercises.

A New Haven minister of the gospel told one of his deacons that he was constantly hearing a loud sound, which kept him awake nights. Since using Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile Pills his hearing has become normal, and his nerves are steady and true.

DRUGGISTS say that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vege-DRUGGISTS SAY that Lydia E. Finkham's Vegetable Compound is the best remedy for female weakness that they ever heard of, for it gives universal satisfaction. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Finkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

COOKS AND GIRLS FOR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK SHOULD CALL OR WRITE TO THE V E. A. OFFICE, 19 WINTER STREET. WE CAN GIVE TWENTY GIRLS GOOD PLACES AT ONCE

THE LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Business Conscience Among Women a Necessity-A Possibility That the Bang Will Soon Depart-February Fashions-The Culture of Flowers-Fancy-Work-Choice Receipts.

It was Gail Hamilton who once said, in her peppery but delightfully enjoyable way, that women without conscience in the minor moralities of the world; that they have no idea of the necessity of keeping promises, and that if one of them has said she will go East at a certain hour the next day, she will, when that time arrives, in all likelihood, turn calmly about and go West, and deem it a sufficient excuse apology that she had forgotten about what she had said she would do. Like all of the statements from this clever lady's racy pon, this is somewhat exaggerated, indeed it is a good deal exaggerated; but it has nevertheless its modicum of truth. For conscience comes oftenest as an outside growth, the result of surrounding circumstances, duties and necessities. It is only the rarest individuals who have naturally any great development of that sensibility. So it happened that not having felt in her own life much necessity for promptitude in meeting engagements, and not having been seriously inconvenienced if another lady has what she had said she would do. Like meeting engagements, and not having been seriously inconvenienced if another lady has failed to meet her as she had promised, the average woman of years agone doubtless did fail to see the magnitude of her offence when she did things the opposite of what she had said she would do, and falled to appear within halt an hour of the time she had specified. But since Gail Hamilton wrote her spicy diatribe against his femnine folle many things have greatly changed, and this among the rest. Formerly, as a general thing, it did not nake much difference, practically considered, whether or not women minded these business moralities or had a business conscience, although ness conscience, although The Actual Turpitude

was, of course, just as great. But as the years have gone by and they have gone out more into the world and trodden its business ways, they have gained as an outside growth, as the natural result of the conditions in which they have been placed, that very sensibility to business necessities, that professional conscience the lack of which Gail Hamilton bemoaned. The woman who works has learned by dire experience that a promise to meet a burfied man or woman of business, whose every minute is full to overflowa promise to meet a hurfied man or woman of business, whose every minute is full to overflowing, at five minutes past four means exactly five minutes past four, and that a moment's variance on either side is her own loss. And she has learned, too, what it means, when her minutes have grown more precious by reason of not having as many of them as she needs, to spend fifteen or twenty of them waiting for another woman who has not yet learned this needful lesson, and who, perhaps, will make her appearance at the close of the very last moment that could be bestowed upon her, with the plea that she had forgotten about the engagement. By the time she has gone through with a few such experiences as these, her business conscience will be pretty well developed and her morals correspondingly improved. So it has come about that in this particular at least contact with the world, actual, working, wrestling contact has elevated the morals of women instead of lowering them. The constant friction of mind with mind that is going on in this busy, hurrying, business world has given to woman keener, clearer concentions of

ing aided her judgment, given her wider interests, and more systematic habits of thought.

The New Coiffure, It has been authoritatively announced that the ang is about to be consigned to the limbo of things that were but are not; that the time of things that were but are not; that the time of front locks, clipped or frizzled, is almost gone by, and that the era of forcheads unshaded by graceful curl, uncovered by friz or bang, but with their natural shape, bare, undisguised and unadorned, will soon set in. The bang had its use, in which it added to the sum total of beauty in the world, but like most of the forms of beauty that come under the chaperonage of fashion it has been exaggerated and carreatured until it has been exaggerated and carried until it has been exaggerated until the complex of the complex of the complex of the complex of the carried until the complex of the complex o has became so often a thing of ugliness and in-comparable hideousness that its departure will be welcomed by most people. Partly shading by graceful, curling, short locks a forehead other-

recommended until the rumor gives evidence of having a substantial foundation and of being a

truthful prophecy. February Fashions.

In the new styles of trimmings the skirt front In the new styles of trimmings the skirt front is of a different material, or differently ornamented from the rest of the dress. This combination is infinitely varied; the skirt front may be, for instance, of meire, while the rest of the dress is of satin; or it may be covered with silk and bead embroidery, with passementerie or lace quillings. The effect produced in either case should be that of an overdress opening over an underskirt of quite a different style. Trains are coming in again; for a time many of the dresses made for evening wear were short, the trains are applied on at the back, and are cut oval in shape, with puff and heading at the top. Evening dresses are very much trimmed with lace, either real or imitation—in lact, imitation lace, once as much despised as mock diamonds, is now tolerated—nay, adhired, on condition of being pretty, and used in profusion. There is no preference for any particular kind of lace; of real laces, pointstands first, but others are also much in favor; Auvergne, Russia, Burano, Bruges and Irish lace are equally fashionable. Even black lace is no longer exclusively used for trimming black dresses; it is lined with colored silk and used for ornamenting dresses of a lighter color than the lining, thus: A dress of the dull, greensh shade, called absinthe, fiounces of black lace, lined with bright rose color. A pretty evening dress for a little girl of ten years is made of shrimp pink veiling, trimmed with openwork white embroidery. Princess-shaped dress, with large hollow plaits at the back, three-flounces in embroidery around the skirt, large collar and cuffs of the same. Collars, except the small morning collar of starched linen, are all made very large. They are rounded, pointed or square, in the Girondin, Robespierre, Dauphin or Roi de Rome style, according to taste.

The one sessential point or square, in the Girondin, Robespierre, Dauphin or Roi de Rome style, according to taste.

The of the same collars are the novelies for young ladies to wear in the street. Those o is of a different material, or differently ornamented from the rest of the dress. This com-

glove, of chintz cashmere, extremely fine, mounding the hand and wrist as well as any kid glove with four or six buttons. The Rhadames glove, of a bright silk tissue in fashionable colors, lined with silk plush of a contrasting tint, such as Louise blue, cerise violet, etc. They are the length of four-button gloves, but have no buttons. These are suitable for morning walks and calls. Vests of muslin, surah or light-colored china crape, contrasting with the dress, may lighten up a dark toilet for evening wear; thus, for example, over a dark dress may be worn a deep plaited vest, mauve, maize, white or rose colored, with a large hair-open collar, trimmed with lace, and it may be fastened over the bodice with stripes of moire ribbon, crossed over it at regular distances and fastened with buckles of Rhenish pebbles. Silk handkerchiefs, in every combination and shade of color, are used in various ways, as quaint jabots, breakfast caps, sailor collars and gipsy kerchiefs. Some new designs have the border and centre of two contrasting colors, while the corners are embroidered with the head of an animal or bird, in black or brilliant colors.—[Godey.

the wealthiest and wisest of our sex devote quite as much time to the economical arrangement of elegant fabrics as those less fortunate in funds. The arranging of a short costume, especially of rich black material, so that it may be remodelled into a dinner or evening dress, has come to be an acknowledged fashion. Sometimes two basques are made. One is long, double-breasted, close neck, and tight, long sleeves; the other short, with a postlion back, and simply pointed in front, opening over a shirred plastron of a contrasting color in satin or moite. The

same material is used for a sash in folds, that commences with the under arm seam, and ends at the point in front, with loops and ends of the same material; similar loops trim the postilion back. Pluk, mauve, canary and old gold, are favorite colors; and if the front of skirt is also added (as is also the case where the skirt is trimpied in panel-sides) it and the sash should be the same, of brocaded morre or velvet, while the plastron may be the same color in satin.

Another stylish design.

ANOTHER STYLISH DESIGN ANOTHER STYLISH DESIGN is the basque described last week, with the panjer draped back. If this is lined with bright color, the neck V shape, filled in with soft puris of slik tuile, and Duchesse point lace used flat mon the neck, and framing each side of the front its length like flat bands on the sleeves, with a plaiting lined with the same bright color that faces the back, with plaitings of slik tulle inside, a very stylish effect is produced. The skirt with such a basque may be a solid color, or combined of the two forming the basque and lining. Black satin is the favorite evening costume for middlesatin is the favorite evening costum by such expedients as above. We, howe no costume more stately or more a than a black velvet or satin made plain.

the large flaring bonnet or hat is the ristreet, while all ladius of periect taste wer
capotes for evening. White and pink a
prevailing colors for evening bonnets, and
of plush, satin or uneut velvet. Sometimes
is combined with moire with splendid effe
reception bonnet of large crown and in
broad brim had the frame covered with
moire, the brim faced with plush, and as
binding all around of the same: a truy h
three folds trimmed around the crown; two
delicately-shaded plumes, from the colorbonnet to near white, trimmed the from
curied as the back, while five small pin
trimmed the left sice; thes of pink Spanisl
This capote, worn by a sparkling brunet
lovely in the extreme. Turbans and co
of feathers are very genteel en costume. of feathers are very genteel en costume.

A STYLISH COSTUME of Marie Louise satin de Lyon has the sides an of Marie Louise satin de Lyon has the sides and back finished in a succession of narrow kilted ruffles. The front a wide apron of armure, with velvet polka spots. The basque of the satin has short panier fronts, gathered under deep loops at the back; the paniers bordered with a peacock bands; the neck finished with a broad band of feathers, fastened with a bird's head at the throat. The turban of peacock's feathers has a head and breast on the left. The mulf of the armure velvet is lined with the satin de Lyon; has a band of the feathers passing around it diagonally, with a head on the front—a very stylish outfit.

are wearing dark green, blue, brown and stone color, in cloth, for street suits, trimmed with plush of the same color. Sometimes the suits are brightened with gay ribbons, but usually the white lace collar is the only addition. A great many Mother Hubbard dresses were sold during the holidays for children from two to four years—these made of satin, either pearl, ruby, blue or cardinal, and trimmed with white lace. The basket flannels are prettily used in this way, and are much warmer. The Hubbard as now made, with a yoke, bears making of heavier material. Girls of twelve and fourteen are wearing combinations of plaids with plain material. The plaids THE LITTLE FOLKS on in this busy, hurrying, business world has given to woman keener, clearer conceptions of right and wrong in many things, as well as havare not so bright as in the fall, the favorite colors being shaded wood colors, the basque or jacket of the darkest brown in the plaid, with sash drapery lined with red or old surah. A scalskin turban is a pretty finish for such a street snit; or, if more becoming, a beaver poke, with cardinal satin ribon in an Alsatian bow, and ties holding the brim close to the ears.—[Saturday Night.

General Remarks. Copper color, as well as venetian red, are favorstill great favorites, especially with married ladies; and when worn with steel, gold, red o amber trimmings, are very beautiful. The verlong trains are seidom worn, except by matrons adies; and when worn with steel, gold, red or amber trimmings, are very beautiful. The very graceful, curling, short locks a forehead otherwise so high as to be out of proportion with the other features, or playing jauntily about the one is less high without encroaching on its space, the bang if these can be called bangs, is very beautiful. The very long trains are seidom worn, except by matrons; and the content of the curly, the bandolined and invisible-netted frigments and sometimes overshadowed the eyes—all these have been hideous monstrosities that have made bandsome women ugly, and ugly women still uglier. And it is now said, by those gifted with there are all to be lifted upward, and that the close traids at the back with prophetic ken of the coming styles, that the close traids at the broad, high, prominent foreheads that will then stand out in all their prominece, and, alas! too, for the cropped and battered front locks and back hair are to be combed up straight and smooth and fastened in close braids, coils and back hair are to be combed up straight and smooth and fastened in close braids, coils and but to other the corporation of the coilfure of the First Empire. But it may be added that this rumor has passed about so often that there may be no more truth that upward training of the bair which has been recommended until the rumor gives evidence of hynng a substantial foundation and of being a truthful prophete.

THE CULTURE OF FLOWERS.

Starting Plants for Summer Use. It very frequently happens that a plant meets with a misfortune in winter. Some of its branches are broken off. We do not like to throw them away. It is not necessary to do so. They may be cut up into slips and new plants started for use in the garden next summer. Most amateurs seem to think that it is a difficult matter to start plants from cuttings. It is not. It is one of the easiest things about the cultivation of plants. If you put a cutting in a pot and keep it in a dark corner and fill the soil with water until it assumes the consistency of mud, you need not be at all surprised if the poor thing fails to put out roots. In most cases it will turn yellow and rot off lose to the soil. My plan-not an original one, by any means-is to use nothing but clean sand for sticking cuttings in. I take a dish that is not very deep-a soup plate is about as good as anyvery deep—a soup plate is about as good as anything—and fill it with the sand. In this I insert whatever I care to root. When I have put in all the cuttings I wish to start I apply enough water to thoroughly wet the sand, but not enough to settle in the bottom of the dish and stagnate there. You can very readily tell when the sand is wet all through by putting your finger in it. Then place the vessel in some warm, light place. I never try to avoid full sunshine for these embryo plants. Perhaps it is just as well to not place them in the sun for three or four days, but it does not seem to interfere with their adapting themselves to circumstances and taking root readily.

readily.

KEEP THE SAND MOIST.

Here is an important thing to be attended to, for if you let it get dry—and you must recollect that sand allows water to evaporate rapidly—your cuttings will be injured, if not spoiled. In a short time you will notice new leaves starting in the centre of the plant. When four or five of these have grown you can remove the plants to small pots. You will find that the soil is filled with strong and healthy roots. I seldom lose a cutting treated in this way, and it is the easiest and most rapid method of starting new plants that I have ever tried. If you do not care to purchase bedding plants for use in the garden next summer—and many cannot afford to do so on account of the high price some florists ask for such plants—and have half a dozen kinds growing in the window, you can start a sufficient number to fill quite a bed without injuring your plants in the least. If a branch is broken cut it up into slips, A piece an inch long with a few healthy leaves is large enough to make a cutting of. Watch your plants, and when new shoots or branches come out and reach that length, remove them and put them in the cutting dish. You will be surprised at the number that you will accumulate. You will be quite sure to have all the young plants you can find room for in your windows by the time spring comes. They will not need large pots. In this way KEEP THE SAND MOIST.

deep plaited vest, mauve, maize, white or rose colored, with a large haif-open collar, trimmed with lace, and it may be fastened over the bodice with stripes of moire ribbon, crossed over it at regular distances and fastened with buckles of Rhenish pebbies. Silk handkerchiefs, in every combination and shade of color, are used in various ways, as quaint jabots, breakfast caps, sailor colars and gipsy kerchiefs. Some new designs have the border and centre of two contrasting colors, while the corners are embroidered with the head of an animal or bird, in black or brilliant colors.—[Godey.

Fashions of the Season.

Evening and reception costumes at this season command the undivided attention of women of fashion and the modiste. While many fashionable women think it a crime to appear in a full-dress costume two consecutive times, many of the wealthiest and wisest of our sex devote quite as much time to the economical arrangement of elegant fabrics as those less fortunate in funds. The arranging of a short costume, as that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material, so that it may be receptly of rich black material so that it may be receptly of rich black material so that it may be receptly of rich black material so that it may be receptly or rich black material. YOU CAN FILL A BED IN THE GARDEN VERY

about the same moisture that the soil in pots is. Then break your bottle, and the plants can be removed without the least injury to the tender roots.—[Farm and Fireside.

FANCY-WORK.

Panel Lace. Cast on twenty-six stitches, and knit once across. The first eight stitches are to be worked as beginning and ending stitches to be knitted, respectively, as follows: B. edge-Slip one, plain two, make one, narrow, plain one, make one, narrow. E. edge-Plain one, make one, narrow, plain two, make one, narrow, twist one.

narrow three times Second row-Make one, plain six, purl twelve, Third row-B. edge-Plain one, make one and

First row-B. edge-Plain twelve, make one and

narrow five times, plain one, make one, narrow, plain one, make one and narrow twice. Fourth row-Make one, plain seven, purl twelve,

Fifth row-B. edge-Plain one, make one, narrow, plain six, make one, narrow, plain one, make one, narrow, plain two, make one and narrow

twice.
Sixth row—Make one, "plain eight, purl twelve,
E. edge.
Seventh row—B. edge—Plain one, make one
and narrow five times, plain one, make one, narrow, plain three, make one and narrow twice.
Eighth row—Make one, plain nine, purl twelve,
E. edge.
Ninth row—B. edge—Plain twelve, make one. Ninth row-B. edge-Plain twelve, make one,

narrow, plain four, make one and narrow twice. fenth row-Make one, plain twenty-two, E. edge. Eleventh row-B. edge-Purl twelve, make one, narrow, plain five, make one and narrow twice. Twelfth row-Make one, plain twenty-three, E.

edge.
Thirteenth row-B. edge - Purl twelve, make Fourteenth row-Cast off six, plain seventeen, right position after "purl twelve" for the follow-ing "make one." In eleventh and thirteenth rows the thread is in

Lemon-Seed Lace.

Cast on twenty-three stitches. First row-Knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, knit one, over, knit five, over, narrow, over, narrow, over four times, narrow, over, narrow,

knit one. Second row-Knit five, purl one, knit one, purl

Second row—Knit flye, purl one, kuit one, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit one, purl one, knit one, thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.

Third row—Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit four, over, narrow, knit one.

Fourtu row—Knit eight, purl one, knit two, purl one, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.

Fifth row—Knit three, over, narrow, narrow, over, knit five, over, narrow, knit two, over, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit one.

Sixth row—Knit seven, purl one, knit three, purl one, knit thirteen, over, narrow, knit one.

one.
Seventh row-Knit three, over, knit three together, over, narrow, knit three, narrow, knit three, narrow, knit three, over, narrow, knit three,

knit one.

Eighth row-Knit six, purl one, knit four, purl one, knit eleren, over, narrow, knit one.

Ninth row-Knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, narrow, over, knit three, over, narrow, knit one, over, narrow, knit one, Tenta row-Katt tive, porl one, knit five, purl Tenta row—Kait ave, perlone, knit ave, purlone, knit eleven, over, narrow, knit one.
Eleventh row—Kait three, over, narrow, knit two, over, slip one, narrow, pull over the slipped stitch, over, knit four, over, narrow, knit ave, over, narrow, vor, narrow, knit one.
Twelith row—Cast off three, knit seven, purlone, knit eleven, narrow, over, knit one. Repeat.

GLOBE RECEIPTS.

To Determine the Quality of Silk.

Take ten fibres of the filling in any silk, and if on breaking they show a feathery, dry, and lacklustre condition, discoloring the handling, you may at once be sure of the presence of dye and artificial weighting. Or take a small portion of the fibres between the thumb and forenger and very gently roll them over and over, and you will soon detect the gum, mineral, soap and other ingredients of the one, and the absence of them in the other. A simple but effective test of purity is to burn a small quantity of the fibres; pure silk will instantly crisp, leaving only a pure charcoal; heavily-dyed silk will smoulder, leaving cannot break the ten strands, and they are of a natural lustre and brilliancy and fail to discolor the fingers at the point of contact, you may well be assured that you have a pure silk that is honest in its make and durable in its wear. An Ovster Omelet

is an excellent breakfast dish: Take about a dozen large oysters and six eggs; chop the oysters into shreds, beat the yolks of the eggs and add to the oysters in a small emelet fryingpan; add three tablespoonfuls of outter, which
must be meited beforehand. Stir in a cup of
milk and season to taste, constantly beating the
mixture, which must be perfectly incorporated;
then add the whites of the eggs, after they are
beaten to a froth; whip as daintly as possible.
It does not need stirring, but as soon as the middie begins to stiffen turn it out into a hot flat
platter and lay it upside down over the pan in
order to let the under browned side be on top.
Oysters require very little cooking; for instance,
a pie which is made of very rich paste with a top
must be baked first and kept in position by whatever is convenient to use while baking. The
oysters after the pie is ready need stewing
simply for twe minutes, a little fine powdered
cracker added; or some persons like two beaten
eggs, which is altogether a matter of taste; then
take out the sham interior of the pie, pour in the
oysters and replace the rich top crust. Serve and add to the oysters in a small omelet fryingoysters and replace the rich top crust. Serve very hot.—[New York Post.

Real English Plum Pudding.

Three pounds of stoned raisins, one pound of currants, one pound of fluely chopped suct, two quarts of flour or one quart of flour and one quart of breadcrumes, four eggs, one coffee-cup of sugar, one grated nutmey, one teaspoonful of cincamon, half a teaspoonful of mace, one tablespoonful of salt, and mik enough to moisten the whole so it will adhere, mix thoroughly and divide in two parts, and tie in pudding cloths, allowing a little room for the swelling of the truit (I use the heaviest unbleached cotton cloth for my pudding cloths); put in large kettles with pienty of boiling water and let it boil for six hours, filling up with boiling water as it boils away. When the pudding is done dip in cold water for a moment, then take from the cloth. If you do not use but the one pudding the day it is cooked, the other will ke p for months in a dry place, and when it is wanted you can put it in a Three pounds of stoned raisins, one pound of place, and when it is wanted you can put it in a a cloth, drop in a kettle of cold water, let it come to a boil, boil for one and one-half bours, and when served it will be as good as the first one. Honey Soap.

Cut two pounds of bar soap into thin shavings, and put in a pail with barely hot water enough to cover it; place the pail in a kettle of boiling cover it; place the pail in a kettle of boiling water, and when its contents are melted stir them thoroughly and add one-fourth of a pound of strained honey, one-fourth of a pound of almond oil, and one-fourth of a pound of powdered borax; mix all well together by stirring ten minutes; then add oil of cinnamon, or oil of bergamot, a few drops, or any scent which is preferred; mix it well and turn the soap into a deep dish to cool, then cut it into squares. It can be made into sand soap balls by adding equal quantities of pure white sand and Indian meal, until it is so stiff you can roil it in the hands. There it is so stiff you can roll it in the hands. The is no soap that will whiten the hands like this. How to Cook Fish.

ably been much abroad. II, as is much more frequently the case, a lady finds that her partner's dancing does not realize her expectations, a polite way of making this opinion known to nim so as to avoid wounding his amour propre, would be for her to say: "I am afraid I am not dancing your step; we do not seem to get on well, do we?" or: "If you do not mind, I think I should like to sit down: I would rather not take another turn just yet;" or she might say: "What sten do you dance? I do not seem to have fallen into your step yet." A young lady should be careful that her partner does not hold her right hand upright in the air when dancing, or hold it against his left side, or move it up and down in an ungainly fashion; neither should a young lady permit her partner to assist her in holding up her dress when dancing, if a trained dress is worn. A gentleman taking a young lady in to supper would reconduct her to the room zgain, as a matter of course; the fact of friends joining her in the supper-room would not relieve him of this obligation. And the same etiquette applies equally to a lady; she would return to the dancing room only with the gentleman who had taken her into supper, unless she were engaged for the ensuing dance, when her partner might come in quest of her; she would then return to the room with him. When a friend or an acquaintañee desires to make an introduction, it is usual to ascertain the wishes of the lady or the inclinations of the gentleman before doing so, unless aware that a lady is ir want of a partner, or that a gentleman is anxious to dance with some one, and is indifferent as to whom she might be. Fish should not be put in to fry until the fat is poiling hot. It should be dipped in Indian meal before it is put in, the skinny side uppermost before it is put in, the skinny side uppermost when first put in, to prevent its breaking. It relishes better to be fried after salt pork than in lard alone. Never put fresh fish to soak in water. If you want to keep it sweet, clean and wash it; wipe dry with a clean towei, sprinkle salt inside and out, put in a covered dish and keep on the cellar bottom until you want to cook it. If you live remote from the seaport, and cannot get fish hard and fresh, wet it with an egg (beaten) before you meal it, to prevent its breaking.

Six pounds of sal soda, six pounds of grease,

three and one-half pounds of new stone lime, four gallons of soft water, and two pounds of borax. gallons of soft water, and two pounds of borax.
Put soda, lime and water into an iron boiler, or large kettle, and boil until all is dissolved. When well settled, pour off the clear lye, wash out the boiler or kettle, put back the lye, put in the grease and borax, boil till it cemes to soap, pour into a tub to cool, and when hard, cut into bars, and put on boards to dry. I have put in as much as four pounds of borax. I use the ground borax, not the powdered, and find it all the better. Quick Waffles.

One pint sour milk, one-half teaspoonful of soda; or, if sweet milk is used, use two spoonfuls of baking powder (Royal); four eggs, beat yolks in baking powder (Roya); four eggs, beat yolks in the milk; reserve the whites, beaten stiff, to add with flour; tablespoonful of melted lard or butter; sait, teaspoonful; stir in flour to the consistency of thick cream; beat all together till it is light (it will bubble up when light enough); have your waffle iron nice and hot; rub with lard—butter cauges to stick on account of sait; three tablespoonfuls will fill your iron if large; two if small; butter when you take them off and serve hot.

Irish Stew. Take anythin pieces of mutton that have been cut off the loin or breast, and cut them into pieces four inches square; put them in a stewpan and cover them with boiling water; add two dozen whole onions, pepper and salt; put on the cover closely, and draw it to the side of the fire, and left to boil slowly for one bour; add a little boiling water to it. wash and pare two dezen of potatoes,

put them in the stewpan amongst the mutton, and let them boil till quite soft; stir the potatoes with the mutton till it becomes smooth, and then dish it hot.

Scotch Barley Broth.

Take the middle cut of a neck of mutton, put it on to boil, with a quart of water to each pound of meat; put in, while the water is cold, a breakfast cup'ul of pearl barley; cut up into dice, quite small, turnips, carrot, green onion, or a fittle leek and cauliflower, in quantity double that of barley; when the soup is boiling and these, and a few blades of parsiey when half-done; let the broth boil two hours; then serve the meat with some of the broth as gravy.

The weight of three eggs in sugar and butter, the weight of two eggs in flour, the rind of a small lemon, three eggs. Mode of preparation: Melt the butter to a liquid state, but do not allow it to oil, stir to this the sugar and finely-minced lemon-peel; then very gradually dredge in the flour, stirring the mixture well all the time; then add the eggs, well beaten; mix well, until all the ingredients are thoroughly blended; put into a well-buttered basin or mould; boil for two hours, and serve with wine sance.

Canary Pudding.

Scotch Hotch-Potch. Take four pounds, neck and breast of mutton,

the latter cut into neat square pieces. Cut into

and serve with wine sauce.

dice, very small, turnips, carrots, onion, cauliflower, and a very little cabbage, in quantity to fill a quart bowl, but these on together with two quarts of cold water, boil gently for two hours, add a few pease and some blades of parsley. When ready serve in a tureen, the meat with the rest after seasoning to taste. Apple Fritters. Two eggs, half a pint of milk, one teaspoonful of salt, two cups of flour, tart apples. Beat the eggs well, stir in the milk, salt and flour till you have a light batter, then pare nice tart apples, core and cut in pretty thick slices, dip them in the batter, being sure to have them well covered; fry in boiling lard. Serve with white sugar or

any kind of sweet preserve. Plain Suct Pudding.

Two large cups of sifted flower, two teaspoonfuls of yeast powder sifted with the flower, one cupful of minced suet, two well-beaten eggs, a little salt and a pint of milk. Pour the mixture into a greased mould, or tin pail set into a kettle of hot water and boil constantly for two hours. Eat with sweetened and flavored cream or a

liquid sauce.

Dressing for Fish. Soak half a pound of breadcrumbs in water when the bread is soft, and press out all the water; fry two tablespoonfuls of minced onion in some butter; add the bread, some chopped parsiey, a tablespoonful of chopped suct, pepper and sait; let it cook a moment, take it off the fire

and add an egg. Suct Pudding. A cupful chopped suet, a cupful chopped raisins, a cupful each of milk and molasses, a tea poonful of mixed spices, one teaspoonful each of soda and salt, and flour to make a stiff batter; pour into a buttered dish and steam three hours.

serve hot with sauce or sweetened cream and nut

Ice-Crenm Cake. Three eggs well beaten, a cupful of sugar, a calf teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a half cupful of rich milk, a half teaspoonful extract of lemon or vanilla, two cupfuls of flour; beat all thoroughly together; bake in a sheet in a slow oven. Serve cold with ice-cream.

Steamed Pudding.

A cupful of suet chopped fine, a cupful of sour milk, the same of molasses and fruit, four cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful and a half of soda; a tea spoonful each of salt, cinnamon and cloves; steam three hours and serve with a sour sauce, or with Dutch Country Cheese.

Boll sour milk slowly until the whey rises to the top; pour off the whey; put the curd in a cloth and let it drip over night; do not squeeze it; chop it with a spoon; salt it to taste and mould it into balls; some persons add a little butter. Ham Cooked in Cider.

A ham boiled in a mixture of cider, water and sugar, and afterwards baked, is very nice; it should be boiled about three hours, then skimmed, and basted in sugar and cider. Ham Pie. Pick the ham into small, fine pieces; boil a cup of rice, beat up two eggs, and stir it with the nam and rice; season with pepper, sait and onions; put it into a deep pan and bake in a mod-

> ETIQUETTE. Conversation at Dancing Parties.

LEGITIMATE TOPICS OF CONVERSATION.

and do not admit of much strain being put upon them; if continued beyond the moment, they come dangerously near the region of flirtation; and, falling this, they become flat or insipid, all the sparkling effervescence having evaporated. If a lady discovers that her partner is a good waitzer, a neat way of complimenting him would be to throw out the suggestion that he had probably been much abroad. If, as is much more frequently the case, a lady finds that her partner's dancing does not realize her expectations.

or that a gentleman is anxious to dance with some one, and is indifferent as to whom she might be. Indiscriminately made introductions show great want of tact on the part of the person so making

A Queer Style of Street Car. [Chicago Times.]

The Accommodation Car Company has begun

operations here with a capital stock of \$1,000,

operations here with a capital stock of \$1,000,000, divided between the patentee, T. T. Prosser, and F. F. Cole, a real estate man. The object of the company is to build and equip a thousand cars and put them upon the streets of Chrcago. The car is the patent of Mr. Prosser, and as regards present appearance is a queer, oglesome-looking craft, which carries its track along with it, and to all intents and purposes is designed to traverse any and all hnes of streets. The car, which is of the ordinary kind, is mounted, in the middle upon a truck which sits on four wheels, each about one foot in diameter. These wheels run around the inside of two steel tires, each ten feet in diameter, and which rest upon

At this season of the year, when parties of all kinds are at their height, it will probably not be

amiss to give some hints upon conversation at dancing parties, and the different rules of eti-Manufacturer and Vendor of quette in reference to them. The polite remarks that pass for conversation at parties where SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. dancing is the one amusement, are proverbially BULL'S SARSAPARILLA. frivolous and inane; it would be easy to write a volume upon the frivolous talk of young peopl thus met together: but que voulez-vous? If the conversation is frivolous, it is not to be wondered at, seeing that they go to the party or ball with Principal Office, 319 Main St., Louisville Ky. in such surroundings is not to be expected. The young people are perfectly satisfied with each other, and those elderly maiden ladies who shake their heads over what they term the vapid and silly conversation heard in the ballroom, should endeavor to recall the days of their youth, and to recoilect whether the active exercise of endeavor to recall the days of their youth, and to recoilect whether the active exercise of dancing was conclusive to anything but the most desuitory of observations, disjointed sentences, questions and answers. A young lady, when asked to dance, now seldom replies with "I shall be very happy." This phrase has disappeared in company with "May I have the pleasure." But a much more practical answer is given, such as "Certainly, I am not engaged for this dance," or "I regret being unable to give you a dance until later in the evening, as my card is nearly full," or "I have the toird dance from this disengaged," as the case may be. To the question of "Are you engaged for this dance?" some ladies focilishly reply that they do not think they are, at the same time being thoroughly aware that they are not; while a young lady with tact and aphomb escapes from this dilemma by replying with readiness, "I am very glad to say I am not," which expression of pleasure puts her partner on good terms with herseif and himself. Party dialogues seldom soar above polite commonplaces relative to the occasion. A ballroom is essentially the place where complimentary nothings are airily uttered and blandly received. Complimentary speeches and airy nothings differ from Established 1847 at 12 N. Sth Street, ST. LOUIS, MC.

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Roston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, JAN. 31, 1882.

GUILTY!

Charles J. Guiteau, the assassin of President Garfield, has been found guilty by a jury of his peers of murder in the first degree, the penalty for which in the District of Columbia is death by hanging. The next act in this great national tragedy will be the execution of the miserable murderer, and that should be consummated as soon as the legal require-

ments and public decency will warrant. Guiteau has had a fair trial. Every law point that could be raised in his favor was allowed by the court. His counsel were given every opportunity to bring witnesses and to appeal to public opinion in behalf of their client. The assassin himself was given the most extraordinary latitude in court; his blasphemous utterances, his abuse of court and counsel were tolerated, and he was even permitted to write out and publish the most virulent attacks on the government attorneys with a view to creating a public sympathy for his claims to inspiration and insanity. No protection that the law could throw around any man on trial for his life was denied him. And he has been found guilty.

The American people, generally, have followed the trial carefully since its inception; they have patiently studied the evidence and the arguments. They have been shocked from time to time by language of the assassin and his claims to divine assistance and inspiration. They have often experienced a secret wish that the murderer would be obliged to expiate his crime on the gallows. But they wanted the result to be reached by the usual legal process. We feel sure that they would, if impanelled on the jury, have rendered the same verdict that the twelve men who had charge of the case have brought in. And they are

The verdict will be a source of satisfaction to the public for two reasons. First, because the brutal and blasphemous assassin will not be allowed to escape condign punishment; and secondly, because he was properly convicted through the same legal machinery which would be employed to try him had be murdered the president's coachman instead of the president himself. In a monarchical country his crime would have been high treason; he would have been tried before a military tribunal and denied the privilege of a jury. Under our institutions his legal standing was not changed because he killed a president. His trial and conviction, therefore, constitute the best possible proof of the consistency and stability of our system of democratic govern-

We congratulate the public on the close of the trial, and its issue. It was a source of pain to many Christian people. It was a ource of anxiety to others. These, with the great mass of the population of the United States, will join in praying that a new trial will be denied. We have had enough of Guiteau; we want no more.

DIPLOMATIC JOBBERY.

If Mr. Frelinghuysen had not assumed control of the State Department at the time he did the chances are that we would now be making active preparations for a war with the republic of Chili, for which there would have been no cause and in which no principle of national honor would have been involved. After the disgraceful squabble between our ministers resident in Lima and Santiago and the secretary of state, the government sent a special embassy to South America, as it was announced at the time, to straighten things out. Mr. Trescott, a diplomat of experience mission. He was instructed by Mr. Blaine and, among other things, was told that last summer our government had recognized the government of Senor Calderon in Peru, that Chili had broken it up by sending its recognized head out to sea on a man-of-war, and CLUBS! CLUBS!!! that by so doing Chili had grievously offended the President of the United States. A peremptory demand for an explanation or some sort of satisfaction was to be made by our envoy extraordinary, whose instructions on this point were very specific and very brief. Said Mr. Blaine: "You will say to the Chilian government that the President considers such a proceeding as an intentional, unwarranted offence, and that you will communicate such an avowal to the government of the United States, with the assurance that it will be regarded by the government as an act of such unfriendly import as to require the immediate suspension of all diplomatic intercourse." Mr. Frelinghuysen, on coming into office, immediately revoked this instruction by telegraph, and informed Mr. Trescott to leave all the issues growing out of the suppression of the Calderon government alone, adding laconically that such matters could be attended to at Washington. And so we were saved the disgrace of picking an unjust and unnecessary quarrel with a friendly nation

that had just ended a very expensive war with Peru and Bolivia. Mr. Blaine wanted a war with Chili, and he improved the chances which the prostration of General Garfield presented to bring it about. There were several schemes connected with this diplomatic scandal, any of which might be assigned as the motive power behind the belligerent secretary. Peru was crippled; it was for her advantage to have the protection of the United States. She would agree to any terms to escape subjection to Chili. We find Mr. Christiancy writing in May, 1881, to Mr. Blaine. evidently in replying to a note from the department, as follows: "Upon the whole my conclusion is that the only effectual way for the United States to control the commerce of Peru and to preserve a commanding or even a material influence along this coast is either actively to intervene in compelling a settlement of peace upon reasonable tearms or to control Peru by a protectorate or by annexation, for either of which I am satisfied at least three-fourths if not four-fifths of her population would gladly vote today. Unless the United States take one of these courses in the present emergency the Munroe doctrine. so called, will be considered a myth in all the South American States." As early as last May then Mr. Blaine had designs on the territory of Peru.

Why did he desire to annex the little republic? Anybody who has followed this much-muddled question will remember that the Peruvian Company, so called, had claims on the government of that country amounting to several bundred millions of dollars, and that the "zood offices" of our minister to Lima, Mr. Hurlbut, were placed at the disposal of the company for the purpose of advancing its interests. Mr. Hurlbut had been offered \$250,000 worth of stock, or its par value in cash, and if Mr. Blaine had no understanding with the officers we will venture the guess that some of his friends did have. Then Mr. Hurlbut secured a railroad for himself, for which he wanted the United States government to grant a subvention, or some sort of endowment. And we had secured a valuable coaling station on the Peruvian coast American interests were therefore very large in Peru, and Chili was warned that if she interfered with these by territorial acquisition,

United States. Now the disgraceful plot is exposed to the ments of jobbery and intrigue, and the people of this country may congratulate themselves open fire, keep the sick and nurses entirely courtesy, has grown into a stupendous system contheir escape from an active participation in separated (quarantined) from all other per- of abuse. There is not a single railroad man,

in the shape of indemnification for losses dur-

ing the war, she would be obliged to meet the

battles with the armies of Chili. Mr. Blaine's career as a statesman was short and not very brilliant. He was desirous while in power to make political capital; we hope he is pleased with the result. We know his opponents are.

THE FRENCH CRISIS.

The defeat of M. Gambetta's government on the question of substituting the scrutin de liste for the scrutin d'arrondissement is a strong evidence of the healthy condition of public opinion in France in favor of the broadest interpretation of the republican idea. Gambetta is a very progressive man, somewhat pugnacious, like Mr. Blaine, and always restless unless he is making some radical change. What he wanted to accomplish may be summarized thus: The election of deputies on a general ticket instead of by the districts, the substitution of senators elected for long terms for senators chosen for life, and a curtailment of the power of the Senate in the matter of financial legislation and the granting of appropriations. He also desired to so change the practice hitherto observed that senators should be chosen by both houses in joint convention.

But the scrutin de liste was the objection able feature of the proposed constitutional changes. The French people saw, or thought they saw in this, a step in the direction of centralization, and they promptly voted against | Gambetta's whole scheme by a sweeping ma-

Americans should rejoice in this fresh evidence of the loyalty of the masses of the French people to the idea of democratic government, in reality as well as in name. The opponents of the present system who remain in power are popular feeling once more towards the re-establishment of an empire. M. Gambetta had no such design in view. He wanted to break up the factions in large districts, and to unify as far as practicable the republican sentiment. But the people feared that a change would be accompanied by a breaking away from the old lines, and they shattered their idol out of respect for the principle he represented.

It will be difficult for Mr. Freycinet to construct a cabinet that can hold office for any length of time, with the dethroned premier in the ranks of the opposition. Gambetta is the most popular leader in France, and it was only the fear of his assuming the role of dictator that induced the various factions of republicans to drive him out of office. There can be no doubt that the scheme for constitutional revision will be rejected, and the difficulty in forming a stable government in the present excited condition of public sentiment is liable

to lead to an appeal to the people before long. The French republic is passing through a very severe crisis just now, and if it succeeds in avoiding all the shoals in its course its permanency may be regarded as secured. The popular spirit manifested by the recent vote against Gambetta gives reason to hope that the people are fully alive to the necessity of preserving the constitution intact as the safest guarantee against encroachments in future. When a people are as sensitive as this to any infringement on their liberties they may be trusted to keep the banner of self-government

REMEDY FOR RAILROAD WARS.

The recent truce in the railroad rate war is not regarded by those familiar with railroad troubles as meaning anything more than a temporary arrangement in one sense, because, they argue, these wars over differential rates will constantly recur until national legislation of some description renders them impossible. This railroad problem seems to be a hard one to solve. The report on the internal commerce of the United States, which has just been issued by the Treasury Department, we observe contains some good suggestions in regard to the regulation of our railroads and these differential rates. Reference is made to the satisfactory work which has been done in Great Britain by the railroad commissioners, who were appointed in 1873, and this sensible recommanner, and subject to what conditions arising from differences in form of government, extent of territory and other circumstances, the principles and rules of the British railway commission might be applied in this country is a question which, in its legal, commercial and industrial aspects, might properly be considered by a commission of experts appointed under the authority of Congress."

Legislative action by Congress with reference to the regulation of railroads, it is stated. has thus far been confined to the act of July in other States so as to form continuous lines of transportation; and the act of October 1, 1873, in regard to the proper treatment of cattle, sheep, swine and other animals. But, as the report emphatically states, not even the preliminary step of an investigation has yet been taken relative to the two questions of chief importance which have presented themselves in regard to regulating the vast internal commerce of the United States on railroads, viz. First, the matter of ascertaining in the immediate interest of the public by what means unjust discriminations and other practices detrimental to the interest of commerce and of industry may be defined and prevented; and, secondly, the proposition of certain of the more advanced representatives of the railroad interests, that inasmuch as the laws of supply and demand and of competition do not so operate as to regulate the value of transportation services on railroads, some sort of legislation ought to be adopted where-by they may the better be enabled by to protect themselves against themselves, voluntary railroad confederations or pooling arrangements without any sanction of law being admittedly inadequate to this end. In urging such governmental action protective of the railroad interests of the country, the advocates of those interests declare that the government would be justified in thus interposing its authority, not so much for the protection of the interests of railroad companies as for the protection of the public interests against the evils of violently fluctuating rates, special rates to favored shippers, unjust discriminations against towns, cities and States, and the evils resulting from the virtual confiscation of large property interests in railroads, and the consequent reduction of legitimate competition through the absorption of the weaker by the stronger lines.

When Garfield nominated Judge Robertson to be collector of customs at New York the Stalwarts claimed that he violated a wellestablished usage of the party in not consulting the senators representing New York State. The "Reformers" insisted that the time bad come for the abolition of congressional interference in Federal appointments. Massachusetts was particularly strong in insisting on this point. But now we find the Bay State delegation to Congress caucusing daily to settle the manner in which the spoils shall be delivered here. How Arthur and Conkling and "me, too," must chuckle!

The National Board of Health, which is giveral instructions, which should be observed when the disease first makes its appearance: Place the sick in a separate room from which

sons until the doctor and health officer take they were engaged in fighting Mr. Blaine's | charge, then follow their requirements. Let all persons who are near the sick be immediately vaccinated afresh, and let it be understood, from the first, that all bedding, clothing, towels, and cloths, which are touched or used by the sick, shall be burned; and every place where the sick are, and where there is anything that has come from or been 'exposed to them, shall be thoroughly disinfected as soon as possible. A separate place, or even a hut constructed for the purpose, should be so prepared as to be safer for the sick than any ordinary dwelling rooms; that is, that the fresh air and sanitary care and nursing shall be the best possible, and that it shall be an apartment and locality from which the contagion will not be spread abroad. That no delay or objection shall prevent the vaccination of all persons who have been in any manner exposed, or suspected of exposure to the contagion.

"NASBY'S" CONVERSION.

The friends of the Land League and of Irish ndependence should not fail to remember that Mr. David R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") went to Ireland last summer for the purpose of collecting materials for a series of letters on the Irish question, his purpose being to write down the land agitation, as he had the Southern Confederacy, from the store of Mr. Bascom at the Confederate X roads. He began his investigation among the landlord class and British officials, and had obtained enough materials for a score of papers when he met Mr. James Redpath. He laughed at Redpath's Irish proclivities and ridiculed his letters and speeches. Mr. Redpath answered by taking the great humorist on a trip into the Galtee mountains, where he showed him the terrible results of landlord oppression watching for an opportunity to turn the tide of | and misrule. "Nasby" was astonished at first, and then became indignant. The next development was tender sympathy. Every time he went into a cabin his hand was in his pocket, and pounds, shillings and pence were showered on the starving peasants. Mr. Redpath says that if Locke had not had his ticket secured, he would be obliged to borrow money or swim home, so lavish were his contributions to the fund of humanity. He went down to Cork two days afterwards, and at a public banquet made public profession of his faith in the justice of "Ireland's claims for a change in the system of land Since his return to America he has been the most pronounced advocate of the principles and aims of the Land League, and bas maintained his position in public addresses, in his paper and in private conversation.

DIPLOMATIC BRIC-A-BRAC. Mr. Frelinghuysen proposes to sell at auc-

tion the following articles found in the wastebasket of his office after the departure of Blaine, secretary:

One foreign policy, brilliant, aggressive and reversible and not much used, but valuable mainly as a curiosity. One treatise on the legal status of the Amer-

ican hog, in four volumes, copyrighted in England and dedicated to the British lion. One postal card bearing exhaustive instructions to Minister Lowell concerning the rights

of American citizens in British jails. One other postal card containing full report from Minister Lowell of steps taken to ascertain facts and protect said American citizens. One 20x24 sheet of blotting paper orna-

mented with intricate combinations of this de-"Blaine Secretary, 'usis One draft of scheme for confederation of American republics, written on tissue paper, accompanied by caterers' estimates of cost of averting famine among delegates from South America, and tailors' bids for furnishing new trousers to Central American representatives.

Suitable for kindling fire.

One draft of deep-laid plot to annex Mount Vesuvius to the United States. Abandoned by special request of Colonel R. Ingersoll. One call on 1000 shares of Peruvian company stock at \$2 per share. Entitles purchaser to elegant specimens of the engraver's

One low hand in a game of bluff, played on a Chili day, consisting of bob-tailed flush. mendation is made: "To what extent, in what | This was laid down when Blaine passed out, and will be sold with lot 1. One unfinished plan of coalition with Montenegro for mutual protection against Malay

pirates and New Jersey bank cashiers. One papier mache model of Maine vestpocket size. Subject to redemption by former

owner. One recommendation for appointment of James Mulligan to consulship in warm climate. One report of clerk that only vacant mission of that description is in Hades, and Ohio man working hard for that. Indorsement 15. 1866, authorizing railroad companies of in blue pencil, "Send Mulligan. Onio one State to connect their roads with railways already well represented." This lot is particularly commended to the attention of rising statesmen.

One protocol of a treaty with King Thebau for a defensive and offensive alliance against mothers-in-law. This lot is of little value, as Thebau's mother-in-law has already poisoned

One list of civil service reformers who have applied for positions. Of no use to present owner, but valuable to anybody who wants a complete directory of the Republican party. One model of the war vessel that was to have been built to meet Plenipotentiary Trescott at Buenos Ayres. Patent refused, but model can be used in inventing a new lobster

One model of ingenious device for twisting tail of British lion in event of his interfering with Monroe doctrine as applied to ditchdigging at Panama. May be utilized for a clothes-pin.

Notes referring to secret commission to ascertain condition and strength of Swiss navy, with a view to possible hostilities. This lot will be thrown in with aggressive foreign policy.

Outline of conciliatory policy toward Mashpee Indians and estimate of military strength of the tribe, with recommendation that it is not expedient to sever amicable relations. Interior Department will have precedence in hidding.

List of delegates to National Convention of 1884 who will support Blaine. Probably inaccurate.

One blasted hope, marked "1880."

Not another blasted thing left in the office. This unique collection of dlplomatic bric-abrac, being of no use to Mr. Frelinghuysen and a source of embarassment to his department, will be closed out cheap for cash or dried apples. This is a rare opportunity for amateur statesmen to study the art of being premier of a great country, and adapting the brilliancy of an aggressive policy to the size of an opponent.

A member of the Iowa Legislature has made a most remarkable speech in advocating the abolition of the free-pass system on the part of the railroads of that State. It is doubtless none the less true of other States that this evil is of much greater magnitude than the public generally suppose. It is asserted that not only the Governor, legislators, etc., but judges, sheriffs, city and town officers of Iowa, and even their friends, are furnished with free transportation. This is done for many obvious reasons. But, while this practice is allowed in lowa and other States, it must be borne in ing the subject of small-pox its undivided at- mind that the general public who par are tention, prints in its latest bulletin these gen- charged a high price for tickets, so as to offset this terrible drain on the receipts of the roads. The legislator alluded to concluded his speech in this language, which we commend all clothing, carpets, upholstered stuff and the to the careful attention of Massachusetts public gaze with all its disgusting attach- quilts and feather bedding have been removed. legislators: "Gradually, but almost imper-In such a room, with open windows and an ceptibly, what in the beginning was a graceful

judge on the bench, who does not deprecate it, and who will not, in private conversation, freely concede that it ought to be done away with. So far as the railroads are concerned, it is a constant drain upon their resources, to meet which it cannot be doubted that they are compelled to charge increased rates upon that portion of the people who 'pay as they go.' A system of abuse which is so liable to further wrong should be abated by a positive law. Such action on the part of this Legislature would, I am sure, be bailed with delight by the managers and stockholders of the railroads, by the majority of those who hold passes, and by the people universally."

CORPORATION CZARISM.

The Anti-Monopoly party is making rapid

headway on the Pacific coast, and if honestly

organized and managed will soon become

a power in that section. The people

of California and Nevada have every

reason to hate the cormerant corporations that rule those States as absolutely as if they had stolen them bodily, instead of grabbing only about nine-tenths of everything in sight. The courts of law are owned by the corporations, and are used principally for the purposes of robbing and oppressing the citizens. The most monstrous and outrageous abuse of this power is seen in Nevada, where even the lives and personal liberty of the people are at the mercy of the railroads. In 1878 a conductor of the Eureka & Palisade railroad was shot and killed in self-defence by Alfred Chartz, publisher of the Eureka Repub-Chartz was tried within six weeks, convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to State prison for life, the railroad company being successful in suppressing all evidence in his favor and concealing the fact that the conductor had a revolver in his hand when he fell. Within eighteen months after the conviction Mr. Chartz' sister presented to the Board of Pardons a petition signed by members of the Legislature of 1879, another signed by every member of the pres of Nevada, another by the chief business men and the majority of the citizens of Eureka, another by two-thirds of the grand jurors who indicted, another by eleven of the twelve jurors who convicted Chartz, and others by the members of the bar of Eureka, Ormsby, Washoe and Storey counties. In addition to these petitions letters recommending in the strongest terms Chartz' pardon were sent by judges, members of Congress and one of the prosecuting attorneys. As an offset against this mass of testimony and petitions came one solitary protest-from the superintendent of the Eureka & Palisade railroad.

The evidence in Chartz' favor was so well corroborated that a committee of the Legislature recommended his pardon as an act of justice. The foreman of the jury who convicted Chartz sent an affidavit stating that if any evidence had been presented at the trial tending to show that Rickar was armed at the time of the encounter the jury would never have agreed to a verdict of guilty, but would have acquitted Chartz. The application for pardon has been three times rejected by the board on a vote of three to two, the last time on the 10th of this month. One of the present members of the board, Judge Belknap, was elected justice of the Supreme Court at the last general election, securing some of his support in the contest by expressing himself in favor of pardoning Chartz, and even going so far as to sign a petition for that purpose previous to his nomination. Judge Belknap is one of the three who voted against the release of Chartz from unjust imprisonment.

When corporations can use their power and influence for such infamous work, it is time for the people, not only of Nevada but of the whole country, to awaken to a realizing sense of their danger, and take vigorous steps to curb the arrogance and tyranny of monop-

It is said that the devastation of the de structive phylloxera is increasing with alarming rapidity in France. The statement has been made that in 1880 only 92,000 acres of vines had attacked. Now, Minister Morton has sent to the State Department the reports of three commissioners whom he was empowered to appoint to attend the recent phylloxera convention at Bordeaux, and they furnish statistics, which are official we presume, that show the matter in a different light. From their tables it appears that in 1880 there were 1,136,576 acres of vinevards invaded that had not then succumbed, while 1.399. 208 acres had been entirely destroyed by the phylloxera. The ravages of this scourge, we now learn, are on the increase. While all sorts of plans are tried to check it, it is interesting to learn that during the year 1880 3524 acres of vineyard were treated by sulpho-carbonates and 15,918 acres replanted with American vines. The statistics in this latter direction for 1881 have not yet been completed, but it is stated on good authority that the reparation of vineyards effected by these agencies has enormously increased, Therefore, while we hear that the plague is spreading, we should not overlook the effects of this important antidote.

The verdict of the jury of inquest on the Spuyten Duyvil horror is as satisfactory as that which declared Charles J. Guiteau guilty of the murder of James A. Garfield. We are glad to be able to record the fact that twelve men living in New York had the firmness and the honesty to arraign the powerful Vauderbilt monopoly for its criminal carelessness. The following parties are found to be individually responsible for the slaughter of eight persons on the night of January 13: George Melius, the hind brakeman on the Chicago express: George F. Hanford, the conductor; Edward Stanford, engineman on the forward locomotive; Archibald Buchanan, engineman en the second locomotive; Frank Burr, engineman on the Tarrytown express; John M. Toucey, superintendent of the road, and the officers and managers of the Hudson River Railway Company in general. Now let the prosecuting officers do their duty.

A jury of "twelve men, good and true," having solemnly declared Guiteau guilty of murder in the first degree, it is to be hoped that the murderer will be deprived of those exceptional privileges which the authorities of the District of Columbia have allowed him since his incarceration. His letter-writing should be stopped, his "receptions" should not be continued, and he should be kept in absolute seclusion. The people are tired of this antice and described by antice and described by a should be stopped. his antics and demand a rest. The National House of Representatives has

salary for life if he will retire from the Supreme Bench and allow a successor to be appointed. Justice Hunt has been incapacitated for duty for over a year and is too poor | ing, and other companies. to retire. The overburdened court will be relieved by this action and a faithful Republican worker will get a nice life position. All persons entering the public houses-

hotels, restaurants and liquor saloons-of Bristol, England, between the hours of 7 and 11 o'clock on the evening of Saturday, January 7, were counted, with the following result Of a population of 206,000, 105,000, or more than one-half, entered the public houses in four hours. Of this number 54,074 were men, 36,803 women and 13,415 children.

Rev. Dr. Collyer aptly says that railroad disasters would be vastly diminished if those who take our lives in their hands when we travel were only as anxious that we should go safely as they are to get passengers and freight NOTES AND EXTRACTS.

The Iowa Legislature is talking of prohibiting railroad corporations from granting free passes to legislators. Will our Beacon Hill Solons pass a similar measure this session? Certainly. They will pass right by the propo-

The number of business failures in England and Wales in 1879 was 15,732; in 1880 it was 12,471, and in 1881 it was 11,632. The number in Scotland in 1880 was 870, and 746 in 1881. In the United States there were in all but 4350 failures in 1880 and 5929 in

De Voe now predicts that there will be more snow during the next six weeks than we have been favored with altogether in the last two

A Newark lady has just died of grief, caused by Cashier Baldwin's transactions, by which

she lost all her money. Perhaps Judge Porte may succeed Judge Hunt. It is doubtful whether Guiteau would like to see him draw a prize in the "lottery of assassination." There are many people who

think he has earned one.

An antograph letter of George Washington's, taking strong ground against slavery in this country, and expressing a fervent hope that it would soon be blotted out, is said to bave been found among the papers of the late E. W. Stoughton.

"I am not afraid to die," says Guiteau, but it is very probable that his last words will be

very different. An Indiana evangelist is discoursing upon the subject, "Can a Democrat Get to Heaven?" We feel justified in saying he can. The genuine Democrat is resolutely headed in that direction and it will be difficult to switch him off the track. We are compelled to add, however, that the chances of others—especially Republicans—are only medium. Their reward appears to be of this world.—[Missouri Republican.

The Roman Catholic bishop of Newark, N. J., has revived an old order against incorrigible drunkards in his ecclesiasticai jurisdiction, providing that when they have been killed by rum their remains shall not be admitted into the cemeteries. Liquor dealers who sell to drunken men and wife-beaters are included in the list.

A man fell in the streets of Washington the other day. As a hackman was picking him up he uttered the one word "office," fell back and expired.

I would say in reference to the alleged bibli-cal condemnation of polygamy that Dr. Newman came out to argue the point with us. Orson Pratt was appointed to answer him, and when the argument was done Dr. Newman and when the argument was done Dr. Newman had to acknowledge that he was beaten so far as the Bible had anything to say against polygamy. To say that polygamy is increasing is not true. It has not increased for some time.—[H. B. Clawson, Mormon.

There is one thing that the Mormons would not dare to do, and that is allow a delegation of Mormon women to tell a congressional committee what they think of the practices of their lords in Utah. Straws show, etc. The delegation in Wash-

as a state boldly proclaim that Dakota, as a state, will be thoroughly Republican. The Readjusters are fighting over the spoils in Virginia. If the old adage is true, the honest men of that State may soon "come

ington pressing Dakota's claims for admission

into their own." In spite of monuments and memorial structures, unless some real, disinterested friend shall come to the rescue of Garfield's fame from Halstead's imputation of "sensitiveness to poverty," and Reid's "midnight" messages, the dead president must fall in the estimation of his countrymen.—[Wash. Cor. N. Y. Sun. The crop of individuals who try to get rich at a jump is as large as ever. The stock market quotations alone convince them that

"all that glitters is not gold." Tramps are probably the only class of individuals who follow the advice of physiologists to eat nothing between meals.

In nine cases out of ten, says an observing gentleman, men owe their influence more to their habits and their conduct than either to their acquirements or their talents. "When I goes a shopping," said an old lady, "I allers ask for what I wants, and if they

feel inclined to take it, and it can't be got at any place for less, I almost allers take it, without chaffering all day, as most people Many fifth-rate politicians are not so much interested in who will be the presidential candidates in 1884 as they are in the conundrum

of how they are to get their bread and butter until the "barls" of that campaign are opened. The Tichborne claimant ought to be able to write a good article on expectation and realiza-

tiou. He is now picking oakum in prison. To "H. A.": Billiards were invented by Henrique Devigne, a French artist, in the reign of Charles IX., about the year 1571, and at once became a fashionable game among

all classes.

"We have had only one case of small-nox. which died last week," writes an Ohio postmaster. Wonder if the patient recovered? Because there is a truce in the railroad war it must not be supposed that the roots of the disease have been destroyed.

In making additional cabinet appointments instead of taking Sargent and Chandler people would probably be satisfied if President Arthur utilized Artemus Ward's advice to Abraham Lincoln. "How about my cabinet, Artemus?" asked the martyred president "Oh, fill it with showmen," replied A. W .: "they know the wants of all sections of the country and are not prejudiced."

In view of recent events, Truth is not exaggerating when it says that one by one the friends of Garfield are coming to the front to assail his memory, having failed to stab him fatally while living. The worst of it is that it is the Godly Republicans and not the wicked Democrats who are doing this. Enoch Platt, the Baltimore banker who has

given \$1,000,000 for a People's Circulating Library in that city, was a poor Massachusetts boy. He went to Baltimore young and grew up with the city. We do not see what good anti-Mormon con-

ventions do. The people of the country have generally only one opinion on the subject. Possibly they may shame Congress, but we doubt it. Nevertheless it is high time national legislation provided some kind of a remedy for the evil of polygamy. This is an "enterprising Congress," and it is a dangerous one in this light. The disposition to swagger about what the United States can

without compunction .- [Augusta (Ga.) Chron-The financial panic in Paris is not ended. passed a bill giving Justice Hunt his full It is estimated that during 1881 \$470,000,-000 was invested in various companies, distributed among banks, insurance, railway, metallurgical, newspaper, mining and quarry-

> The pensions arrears act should give way to some just law that will recognize all the bona fide claims of soldiers. Unscrupulous pension agents have reaped too much benefit in the past to be allowed further opportunities to fleece soldiers.

> England, alarmed lest foreign nations should learn the secrets of her naval superiority, is said to have issued orders for the exclusion of all foreign visitors from England's dockyards, unless provided with special letters

Not long ago a grocer, who never heard of Oscar Wilde, advertised to sell, not tea and coffee, but "the peculiar delicacies of the faroff Ind, and the finely flavored and humanizing leaf of the still further-off Cathay; the more exciting though not less delicious berry of Brazil, and the spices, sugars and fuscious

IT WOULD BE AN EASY MATTER



For me to cover an entire page of The Globe with test timonials from ladies relative to the curative effects of the Vegetable Compound in

Chronic Female Weaknesses,

ONE HUNDRED

letters per day from ladies from all parts of the coun-

MAINE TO CALIFORNIA,

and all those that have given the medicine a trial are enthusiastic in their praise of it. The Compound is prepared in three forms:

Liquid, Lozenges and Pills. The dry form is just as efficacious as the liquid, and

A Lady in Breaux Bridge, La., Says: Your Compound is wonderful. I can scarcely express to you mythanks for the benefits I have already derived from its use. Inclosed are \$5. Please send me six boxes of Lozenges.

A Lady from Buluth, Minn., Says:

Your Compound has made a new woman of me, My cramp pains have all left me. Please send me six boxes more. Kind Words from a Lady in Washing ton, D. C.:

I cannot express to you the gratitude I feel in consequence of the relief afforced me by the use of your Vegetable Compound. For the last five or six years the pain had become almost unendurable, at times causing me to faint, at other times causing delirium. After taking your Compound two weeks I was out driving several hours. If it had not been for the Compound I should have had to be in bed at that time. I could scarcely believe my own senses, and made my friends laugh by saying, "I would like to walk barefoot to Lynn to thank you." I recommend it at every opportunity. The Effect Upon My Wife Has Been

Truly Wonderful.

Mrs. Pinkham—Dear Madam: My wife, having been an invalid for 12 years, has taken five bottles of your Vegetable Compound, and hes received more benefit from it than anything else she ever took. We must concede to you the honor of having the best medicine for female complaints known to humanity. The effect upon my wife has been truly wonderful. She is now a new person. She can eat with pleasure what was almost death to her before. In falling, regularity of change and kidney trouble the benefit Is surprising. Yours with gratitude. C. T. G. Showshoe. Centre county, Pa.

I Am Very Thankful That I Ever Read of Your Medicine.

Mrs. Pinkham—Dear Madam: I received my box of Compound, and am very thankful that I ever read of your medicine. I am now well. I never feel any backache or any bearing down pains. The Compound has done me more good than all the doctors, and I have had seven different physicians. I had really given up all hopes of ever being well again. I am happy to recommendit. You are at liberty to use my name. Yours truly,

54 Harmon st., Cleveland, O.

Lydia e. Pinkham's

VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is Sold by All Druggists.

fruits of the Antilles; the sugar, condiments and blood-enriching wines of the Mediterranean, and the salt-cured and brain-renewing

have it, and it's cheap and it's suitable, and I | fish of our own waters." According to Private Dalzell we will presently hear in national conventions only the names of the sons of illustrious fathers who have filled the presidential chair. A little collection of royal tamilies for a cent is assured; but the private does not carry his scheme far enough. He might include grandsons and great-grandsons, for this would be only justice to a royal family.—[Springfield Republican.

There are some fault-finding people in this world who, if they are lucky enough to get into heaven, will find fault with the Almighty about the arrangements of that celestial

If some general whom writers have not tried to make out a liar would be interviewed about the war his statements would perhaps prove rather refreshing. Or, better still, let a few able privates give their versions. They were at the front, and possibly saw more than many

generals. A London journal states that during the year 1881 2039 vessels were lost at sea and that in them was sunk property estimated at £280,000,000. Of this sum £180,000,000 was owned by British people at home or in the

THE LIBRARY TABLE.

colonies.

The Century for February. Its publishers may well be proud, since they have not only established a magazine that is the best of all magazines, in every respect, but have secured a general admission of its merits, which is quite another and the more difficult part. What the critics claimed at the start, the great public, who give to all magazines their sustehance, now second, patronizing the monthly issues with a support that in its corduality and determination has never been equalled. With the increased patronage, now more than 131,000, come more attentive efforts of the publishers, with a higher decree in the realization of the best art and work. The illustrated articles are "The Tile Club Ashore;" "Brother Stole's Beat;" "The Phidian Age of Sculpture;" "George W. Cable;" and "Frederick W. Robertson." They reproduce the drawings of the best American artists. Ralph Waldo Emerson contributes a characteristic essay, "The Superlative:" Longfellow, a poem," "Hermes Trismegistus;" Stedman, a poem, "Lovers in the Tropics;" Mrs. Howells, "A Modern Instance," and Mrs. Burnett's "Through One Administration," are continued. There is the usual number of short stories and sketches. Sent with The Weekly Globe one year for only \$4.25,

A Child of Israel.

"A Child of Israel." by Edward Cadol, is a critics claimed at the start, the great public, who

"A Child of Israel," by Edward Cadol, is a deeply interesting romance of the heart. The plot hinges on the love of Louise Vaconsin de Bovilliers for Pierre Wavre, a young Jewish artist, who comes to her father's chateau on business and undertakes to paint her portrait. Louise is ignorant of the artist's religion, and, on becoming aware of it, is so shocked that she treats the young man with rudeness. She falls ill, and the artist, who has become infatuated with her almost without knowing it, quits the chateau. Louise is then induced by her family to wed the Count d'Aitignies, a man of the world, who cares only for her fortune. Of course the married life of the ill-assorted pair is an unhappy one, but by what means it is terminated, and how the Jew and the Gentile are at last united, must be learned from the perusal of Cadol's fascinating novel. deeply interesting romance of the heart. The from the perusal of Cadoi's fascinating novel.
[Published by T. B. Peterson Brothers, Philadel-

St. Nicholas for February. What the Century is to father and mother St. What the Century is to father and mother St. Nicholas is to the young folks—a magazine that is anxiously expected and is reread with pleasure. Fliled with pictures to delight the eye, with musical poems to please the ear, stories and sketches to instructor amuse, each monthly issue is a marvel of literary and artistic excellence. The story of little Stella, who sought and found the "man in the moon," is a fine bit of writing—about the best of the kind that has yet appeared. Sent with THE WEEKLY GLOBE one year for only \$3 45.

Truth is Mighty.

When Dr. Pierce of Buffalo, N. Y., announced that his "Favorite Prescription" would positively cure the many diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, some doubted, and continued to em-ploy the harsh and caustic local treatment. But the mighty truth gradually became acknowledged. Thousands of ladies employed the "Favorite Pre-scription" and were speedily cured. By druggists.

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE.

An Interesting Lecture by Petroleum V. Nasby.

The Sad Story of Erin's Wrongs Graphically Told.

The Most Horribly Oppressed Country on Earth.

Sunday evening the friends of the Land League filled the Boston Theatre to listen to a lecture from D. R. Locke, Esq., better known as Petroleum V. Nasby. As is well known, Mr. Locke left America at best a lukewarm supporter of the Irish cause, but after travelling through Ireland, witnessing the suffering and misery in that wretched country, he comes back an earnest sup-

porter of Ireland and her cause.
"It may be looked upon as singular," began Mr. Locke, "that I should stand upon a platfom advo-cating the cause of the Irish. There is nothing singular about it. Hatred of oppression, of injustice, cruelty and wrong was born in me, and I hope it will be the last thing that will die in me. I hated slavery in America, and fought against it with all the power I bad till it was killed, and after slavery was dead I fought to bring its victims up to the same legal plane I occupied. It matters not to me whether slavery exists in England, Ireland, France or Germany, it is a thing accursed of God, and so long as I bave a hand to write or a tongue to speak both will be found uttering protests, in season and out of season. I am addressing tonight a mixed audience, Irish and Americans, or rather an audience of native and adopted Americans, for I hope no adopted citizen will consider himself at any time or at any place other than an American. My task is tice, cruelty and wrong was born in me, and I

By no Means Easy

and by no means pleasant. The Irish-born citizen who has lived in America ten or twenty years, in a country where one man, before the law, is as good as another, where labor has its rewards and where honest work and decent economy are sure to bring a fair living, and any especial talent sure wealth, such an one has permitted the memories of the hell from which he luckily escaped to fade from his mind. To make an American understand the condition of things in Ireland is an almost hopeless task, for in this country we have nothing parallel, we have nothing approaching or approximating it, and may God in his mercy grant that we may nayer have! A poor man in America is one whom fate or his own improvidence or natural incapacity for management compels to hire a house, weather-tight, of perhaps four to six rooms, mayhap two, with one or two stories, three meals a day, with meat twice, and always with clothing enough to keep warm in any weather. He may not save anything, but he has what is absolutely necessary for life from day to day, and at the end of his career he is certain of a decent support in the county infirmaries if he has not friends to care for him. That is a poor man in America. At the worst, he has such comforts as may be had from daily wages of \$1 to \$1 50 per day. A poor man in Ireland—and there are 4,000,000 of them—is quite another thing, and the depth and breadth of the poverty he endures, an American, as I said, cannot understand, and cannot tell unless he has seen it with his own eyes. A poor man in Ireland lives under a system of landlordism. What is landlordism? Irish landlordism is condensed villainy. It is the very top and summit of oppression, brutality and terror. It was conceived in lust and greed, born of fraud, and perpetuated by force. It does not recognize manhood, womanhood or childhood; its cold hand is upon every cradle in Ireland. Its victims are the five millions of people in Ireland who cannot get away, and the instruments used to hold them are bayonets and hall cartridges. It is a ghoul that would invade graveyards were there any profit to be gotten good as another, where labor has its rewards and where honest work and decent economy are sure

Out of Gravevards. It is the coldest blooded, cruelest infamy that the world has ever seen and that any race of people was ever fated to groan under. Irish landordism is legal brigandage-it is an organized hell. Irish landlordism is a villainy which has no top nor bottom. It reaches from the bottomless depths of the hell where it was born to the summit of British greed and rapacity, and that has never yet been measured. Wesley said that African slavery was the sum of all villainies. Irish landlordism comprises all the villainies that the devil ever invented, with African slavery thrown in merely as a flavor. Irish landlordism makes African slavery a virtue by comparison. For when a negro slave got too old towork he was given some place in which to live and sufficient food to keep him in some sort of life, and clothesenough to shield him from the roadside, with his wife and children to die and rot. He has created lands with his own hands which he is not allowed to occupy; he has grown crops which the is not allowed to eat; he has labored as no other man in the world labors without being permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labor. The virtue of bis wife and daughter is in the keeping of the villain who by virtue of bayonets controls his land; in short, to sum it all up helds were allowed to sum. hell. Irish landlordism is a villainy which has no

nets controls his land; in short, to sum it all up in one word, the Irishman is a serf, a slave. In a country that makes a boast of its freedom, he is the suffering victim of men who claim to be Christians; he is the robbed, outraged sufferer of a few men who are as unfeeling raged sufferer of a few men who are as unfeeling as the bayonets that keep him down as mercless and cruel as tigers. Under this system childhood is robbed of its care, youth of its joys, manhood of its rewards and old age of its solace. Under this infamy every smile ends in the contortions of pain, every laugh shades off into a moan. The sight of an English landlord owning Irish estates gets up in an American a sort of respect for Nero. How did landlordism establish itself in Ireland, and why is it that such an infamy is permitted to exist? I must claim

if I am compelled to make a short excursion into history (to them it ought to be as familiar as household words); for I desire that the Americans present tonight shall know that there is an Irish question; that the Irish have not only reason for their action, but a thousand times the reason that our fathers of '76 had, and that their cause is one that must enlist the sympathies of every man who loves the right and hates the wrong." The speaker here entered somewhat minutely into the early history of Ireland, civing an account of the invasion of the English robbers and the cruelties perpetrated by them, and continuing said: "And so it has gone on, one injustice, one cruelty after another, till today. How do these unfortunate beings live? In the four weeks that I was in the south of Ireland I yisted and was inside of 158 of these cabins. Now, mind you, I am not saying to you what some one else said to me; I am not telling another man's story, but I shall describe what I saw with my own eyes. My first visit was to an average mountain district in the county Cork, the Galtee mountains, about twelve miles from the village of Mitchellstown. In the first cabin we visited there was the one principal room in which we were standing, which was about 10 by 12 feet and 8 feet high. There was no floor except the original earth. There was only one window, and that had never known a pane of glass. In one end of the room there was a dingy, smoky fireplace, consisting of a flat store, with no chimuey, a part of the smoke escaping through a hole in the thatch, and the rest settling like a pall in the room, around which were huddled three or four children, scantily dressed in cotton slips that come to just below the knee. At the other end of the room a brood of chickens disported themselves in a pile of furze; a sow with pigs, while every few minutes a huge porker would push his nose in at the open door, only to be driven away by one of the children. He was strong enough to stand the weather outside. Understand, their action, but a thousand times the reason that our fathers of '76 had, and that their cause

In This Wretched Den (it is entitled to no other name) there lived, slept and ate, when they had anything to eat, a man, his wife and seven children, the pigs and poultry occupying the same space, and, so far as comfort went, they were the best off of the lot. Because. went, they were the best off of the lot. Because, no matter what happened to the children, the pigs and the poultry must be cared for, for my lord must have his rent, and my lord's agent would be only too glad toget an excuse for an eviction. They had a cow, but they would no more dream of using the milk themselves than they would of drinking dissolved pearls. The milk must be churned and churned over again, that the latter may beln pay the rent, and the whey or lutwould of drinking dissolved pearis. The milk must be churned and churned over again, that the butter may help pay the rent, and the whey or buttermilk that is left must go to the pigs, that they may be fattened against the time the rent is due. They dare not look a pig in the face for fear of lowering its weight. They have poultry, but never an egg dare they eat. The eggs must all be sold to pay the rent. Rent is the one problem of an Irishman's life. When you come to the villages you find this poverty discounted. It is difficult to imagine anything worse than nothing, but English landlordism has made even that possible. In the country the tenants have at least the cabin, wretched as it is, clear to the top of the thatch. In the villages the agents take a cabin, say nine feet from the earth-floor to the square of the walls, and they put in another floor, making two stories, such as they are, out of one. And they huddle a family in the lower story, for which they exact fifteen pence a week, and another in the upper story, just under the thatch, for which they exact fifteen pence a week, and another in the upper story, just under the thatch, for which they exact fifteen pence a week, in a room so low that only in the precise middle could we stand upright, on a wretched bed of leaves lay a man dying of consumption. His wife and six children were in the room and huddled about

An Apology for a Fire. "What rent do you pay for this room?"
"Tinpence a week."
"How can you pay even that rent with your husband sick?"
husband sick?"

"I haven't paid it for four weeks."
"What will happen to you?"
"We shall be turned out Saturday night."
"Turned out? Your husband dying! You and our children." The agent must have the rint,' "Yis, sor. The agent must have the rink."
My lord has a gorgeous castle at Bantry, a mag-

nificent town house in London, another in Paris, and another in Florence, and others the Lord knows where. In the beautiful bay lies his splendid yacht, and close by an English gunboat with her improved armament. They lay lovingly together, this yacht and the gunboat. The gunboat and its accessories enable my lord to evict this woman in safety. The gunboat and the soldiers on shore are his rent-collectors. Surely this great lord will not pitch this poor woman and her dying husband and helpless children out into the rain for the miserable matter of tenpence a week! Ah, but he will, though. If it was just one case, probably he would not; for tenpence is not much, and an English lord's humanity might be stretched to cover that sum; but there are thousands of such tenants upon his establishment in London, Paris, and Florence cost. Cards don't always run in his favor, and mistresses are frightfully expensive. If he shows mercy to the sick Maloney he will be asked to show some favor to the sick McCarthy; and so, if Mrs. Maloney doesn't pay, out she must go into the cold to make room for some other Maloney who can pay. And out they did go the next Saturday night—the wife, the children and the husband, The wife moaned and the children cried. The husband did neither; he was dead. To him eviction was nothing."

After rehearing many other of the fills—the terrible wrongs that the people of Ireland are suffering today—the lecturer said: "I want to warn you right here against newspaper reports about

Ireland and Irish Affairs.

The Irish press is muzzled as effectually as the court room, and half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stook eieven for conviction and one half an hour of that time was taken up in reading the indictment. We took two ballots. On the first we stook eieven for conviction and one blank into the rain for the miserable matter of tenpence a week! Ah, but he will, though. If it was just one case, probably he would not; for tenpence is not much, and an English lord's humanity might be stretched to cover that sum; but there are thousands of such tenants upon its estates. His yacht cost, his gamekeepers cost, his favor, and mistresses are frightfully expensive. If he shows mercy to the sick Maloney he will be asked to show some favor to the sick McCarthy; and so, if Mrs. Maloney doesn't pay, out she must go into the cold to make room for some other Maloney who can pay. And out they did go the next Saturday night—the wife, the children and the husband did neither; he was dead. To him eviction was nothing."

After rehearsing many other of the fills—the terrible wrones that the people of Ireland are suffering today—the lecturer said: "I want to warn you right here against newspaper reports about

Ireland and Irish Affairs.

The Irish press is muzzled as effectually as the Russian. An Irish editor has the prospect of a jail before him every minute of his life. He may be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or I think Land and Irish Land Iris

be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or expressing an opinion. Consequently nothing can be obtained from that source. All the information we get from Ireland, except from correspondents on the ground, comes from the English press, and that is owned, body, soul, boots and breeches, by the English press, and that is owned, body, soul, boots and breeches, by the English press, and that is owned, body, soul, boots and breeches, by the English government. The London papers, owned by the English ministry, are full of two things—namely, that Ireland is quiet and happy, and that tenants are perpetually shooting landlords is a lie, intended to destroysympathy with the Irish though with me the shooting of landlord would have precisely the opposite effect. None are shot for any matters connected with retail. Occasionally a landlord has been shot, as in the case of a noble lord windowed mother's retaining ber miserable cabin. To save her mother and her younger brothers and sisters from death by the roadside, the poor girl submitted to the lecherous brute, and her lover, the young man to whom she was betrothed, shothim. Is there a father, a brother or a lover in this andience, who will say that this shooting was a crime? That shotgun should be wreathed with flowers and carried in processions. I magine a powerful man playing upon the holiest impulses of a girl to work her run? Imagine a man making

The Love of a Girl for the Mother who bore her the instrumentality to debauch her and then say whether or no such a beast is fit to cumber the ground. Why don't the Irish work? Ah, why, indeed? What is there for him to do? My lord has unroofed hundreds of cabins in the jail before him every minute of his life. He may be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or.

and then say whether or no such a beast is fit to cumber the ground. Why don't the Irish work? Ah, why, indeed? What is there for him to do? My lord has unroofed hundreds of cabins in the mountains to convert the land into sheep walks, and has swelled the muster-roll of pauperism by just the number of families they have made nomeless. England will not permit manufacturing, trade or commerce in Ireland. There must be a change. The Irish owned the land originally. They have made it arable by their own labor; they owe rent to nobody. Instead of 'No Rent' the Irish should put upon their banner 'No Robbery.'"

To the question "Why don't the Irish get away To the question "Why don't the Irish get away to some other country?" the answer was given by Mr. Locke, "They can't. The man of the better class can and does, but the men of the poorer class cannot, and stays, like a bear chained to a post; he can neither fight nor run. Has an American any interest in this Irish question except the merely sentimental one of desiring the same liberty everywhere that we of America enjoy? I should say that we have. There is a humanity higher than creeds; a benevolence that rises above dollars."

THE OLD CUARD'S MEDALS. Completion of the Badges Ordered by the 306-Description of the Design.

[St. Louis Post-Dispatch.]
About two months after the Chicago Convention the idea of having a medal struck to commemorate the steady voting of the Grant phalanx

centre of the bottom, when the medal is held in the proper position, and comprises the thirty-six ballots which wavered from 302 to 313. Between the first and thirty-sixth ballots, which reaches a point diametrically opposite a star, the numbers reverse, so that the figures can all be read with-out turning the medal around. Outside of the record and along the rim a wreath of fleurs de his is bandsomely worked, completing the force. Inrecord and along the rim a wreath of fleurs de lis is handsomely worked, completing the face. Inscribed in the centre of the reverse side are these words: "Commemorative of the thirty-six ballots of the Old Guard for Ulysses S. Grant for president, Republican National Convention, Chicago, June, 1880." All the lines are straight, save the first and last, which curve in gracefully, parallel with the edge.

The Life of a Pensioner of the War of 1812, Frozen to Beath at the Age of 90. GREAT BARRINGTON, January 30 .- The life of Anson Barber, found frozen to death in the cemetery at Lee Tuesday morning, aged 90 years, has been a checkered one. He was born in Canaan, Coun., in June, 1792, at which place some of his ancestors are buried. When war was declared with Great Britian he enlisted in a Connecticut regiment. He fought in the battles of Lundy Lane, Lake Champlain and other places. The time of his enlistment is unknown, but as related by himself he did garrison duty at New London, Conn., and in 1814, when the British blockaded and attacked the sea coast towns, at Stonington with other militia he resisted the invaders and lost an eye. At the close of the war he went to Becket and was married. He made a good fortune by farming and woodland speculation, but wishing for greater wealth sold out his farm, after living on it several years, and became a dry goods Conn., in June, 1792, at which place some of his wishing for greater wealth sold out his farm, after living on it several years, and became a dry goods pedier, dealing in silks and costly goods. He lost his property and went to Lee forty years ago, where his wife died. He has a son and two daughters who were willing to care for him, but he preferred living in Lee, and twenty years ago became an inmate of the poorhouse, giving his pension of \$26 each year to the town. He was a well-read man and an excellent singer, and a favorite in the village. When found frozen in the cemetery the snow looked as if he had made a desperate effort to arise after falling down. Judging from the position of the remains and features he did not die without a struggle.

WASHINGTON, January 29 .- Representative Page of California will report in the House for the committee on education and labor a bill providing for wholly suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States during a period of twenty-five years from and after its enactment, except such as were resident in this country when the last Chinese treaty was signed, and such as are now here, who are to be allowed to go and come at pleasure, if provided with prescribed certificates of identification. The bill also provides that the classes of the Chinese subjects who are exempted by the treaty from any such prohibitory legislation (namely, merchants, teachers, students, travellers, Chinese officers and their body servants), shall be required to exhibit certificates from the Chinese government, indorsed by the United States consuls at ports of departure, proving that they individually belong to one of the exempted classes. The bill also provides the machinery of regulations, etc., for carrying its requirements into effect. the committee on education and labor a bill pro-

A Judge Injured by an Explosion. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., January 30 .- Thursday forenoon United States District Judge H. C. Caldwell, observing a small package containing white powder on the mantelpiece of his library, tossed it into the fire. An explosion followed, throwing the judge across the room, breaking the furniture and doing other damage. The fiesh was torn from the judge's arms up to the elbow, and his hair and whiskers were entirely scorched off. Physicians pronounce his injuries of the most serious nature. No explanation is given of the affair. well, observing a small package containing white

A Companion for "Little Breeches." INDIANAPOLIS, January 30.—A four-year-old boy at the Surgical Institute here is undergoing treatment for spinal troubles, which have undoubtedly been brought about by much smoking of cigars and cigarettes. The father of the child, a respectable genteeman from Clay City, states that his son has been a heavy smoker for a year and a haif, and that cigars were given to him from his infancy to keep him quiet. The little fellow will smoke twenty stoga cigars in a day, and still cry for more.

CONVICTED. Continued from the First Page,

I think Judge Porter impressed the jury the

NEW YORK, January 26 .- The Herald says: All Christendom will heartily approve the verdict which dooms the murderer of President Gardict which dooms the murderer of President Garfield to the gallows. Never was verdict more righteous and just; never did infamous criminal more richly deserve to suffer the extreme penalty which Guiteau cannot now escape. In no other country of the civilized world would the cowardly slayer of the people's beloved ruler be tried with that impartiality, fairness, patience, justice and strict regard for right and the forms of law that have marked the long trial at Washington. Every right and privilege to which an accused criminal is entitled under our form of government has been accorded to Guiteau. The verdict of the jury will be the verdict of the civilized world.

The Times entitles it "A Righteous Verdict." Any other conclusion of the trial upon which public attention has been concentrated for more than ten weeks would have been a shock to the general feeling that justice demands a swift retribution for crimes of such enormity. The jury was a jury of the people, fairly representative of the generalsense of right, which it is the function of juries to apply in the administration of justice, subject to their instructions as to the meaning and application of the law. Their action dispels many misgivings and fears, and vindicates in no small measure the integrity of American juries.

The World says: If the end redeems as well as crowns the work, the verdict of the jury, that Guiteau is guity of murder in the first degree, may be accepted in vindication of the American administration of justice and impartial compensation for what every law-abiding American must deplore in the diminution of public respect for the orditary tribunals of justice which this trial has updoubtedly entailed.

The Sun says: The whole country will sustain field to the gallows. Never was verdict more

has undoubtedly entailed.

The Sun says: The whole country will sustain the judgment of the jury, and pronounce the verdict to be just.

New YORK, January 30.—A London special says: The verdict in the Guiteau trial elicits from the Times the most offensive article it has published since the rebellion. It declares that the American people are satisfied with the conduct of the trial, which was a broad farce enacted in a court, without one symptom of popular disapprobation. It doubts whether the nation which has turned the sufferings of Garfield into food for a sensation, the crime into a jest, and the trial into a prolonged farce, has the right to hang Guiteau. It insists that the English sympathies expressed at the time of the President's death are now proved to have been unnecessary, and it affirms that all Americans, educated people excepted, sat by Garfield's bedside, not as sympathising friends, but as dabblers in the mysteries of physiology and speculators upon the chances of life for a man threatened with pyzemia. The whole article is a series of studied insults. The Saturday Review follows suit, remarking that Guiteau is a typical American, urging that, not merely the peculiar offensiveness of the criminal, but the peculiarity of the crime itself, is directly traceable to democracy. The scandals of the trial, it says, are directly connected with democratic politics and society. It points to the shooting of the President as the result of 100 years of unbridled democracy, and concludes that the democratic helot may at least be thanked for an instructive lesson. the American people are satisfied with the con-

Canadian Comments.

Toronto, January 26 .- Of the Guiteau verdict the Toronto World says: "Humanity will breathe more freely when the bangman perbreathe more freely when the hangman performs his already too long delayed task." The Mail says: "The world will be all the better for the verdict." The Globe says: "It is to be hoped that the question of jurisdiction, if it is seriously raised, will be speedily disposed of, and that the fate of the assassin will be allowed to serve as a warning to all who are prompted by a diseased vanity or any other motive to take the lives of their fellow-men."

A MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Secville Files Exceptions to the Verdict Rendered by the Jury-The Claims on Which the Application is Based.

WASHINGTON, January 28 .- Mr. Scoville came into the Criminal Court this morning and stated that he would like to have several hours' additional time in which to file his motion for a new trial. He said he would be able to file his motion, with the accompanying affidavits, by 5 o'clock today. District-Attorney Corkhill said that the four days prescribed by law within which the motion must be filed would expire tomorrow. Hence the motion must be filed today. Judge Cox granted the time desired by Mr. Scoville.

At 4.45 p. m. Mr. George Scoville, accompanied be John W. Guiteau, entered the clerk's office of the Criminal Court and filed a motion for a new trial and the reasons thereof and the bill, exceptions and affidavits by George Scoville. John W. Guiteau, Charles J. Guiteau and Fred H. Snyder of Jersey City, N. J. The reasons for a new trial are stated to be twelve, to wit:

First—By reason of the uncertainty of the evidence upon which the verdict is founded.

Second—That the verdict does not state which count the verdict is founded upon.

Third—that the trial of the case was not concluded in the same term of the court in which it was begun. (This is the point raised by Mr. Reed). Fourth—That the court had no jurisdiction.

Fifth—That the court erred in overruling the prayers of the defence.

Sixth—That the court erred in excluding proper evidence submitted by the defence. tion, with the accompanying affidavits, by 5

System—that the court erred in admitting improper evidence offered by the prosecution.

Eighth—The court erred in entering into an agreement with the prosecution whereby experts were allowed to observe the prisoner.

Ninth—The misbehavior of the jury in reading newspapers.

newspapers.
Tenth—New facts.
Eleventh—The verdict was contrary to the evi-

Eleventh—The verdict was contrary to the evidence.

Twelfth—The verdict was contrary to law.

The bill of exceptions contains eleven counts, which are almost identical to the reasons assigned for a new trial. Charles J. Guiteau, in his affidavit asking for a new trial, states that he has been confined to the jail and could not give attention to ascertaining facts connected with the case, and had therefore to rely upon his counsel, Mr. Scoville, for all information touching upon the case.

And still cry for more.

How a Bean Caused a Boy's Death.

William O'Shaughnessy's two and a half year old boy, of Ashland, got a raw bean into his wind-pipe last Saturday. Four doctors were in attendance more or less of the time until Wednesday, trying to get the bean out, but their efforts were unavailing, and the boy died. Two of the doctors, G. C. Pierce of Ashland and J. J. McCann of Hopkinton, desired to perform tracheotomy, but the father objected.

Scoville, for all information touching upon the case.

Mr. Scoville in his affidavit says a copy of the Evening Critico of November 19 has the names of the purymen upon the margin, to wit:

"Thomas" on the top of the second page is in the handwriting of Thomas W. Heinline; that the name of "H. J. Bright" on the left-hand margin ing that the has not been paid what was promised to serve political ends, and inquiring where heathall look for his reward.

the handwriting of Thomas W. Heinline; that the signature of F. W. Brandenburg at the bottom of the second page is in the handwriting of Frederick W. Brandenburg; and that other writing on the margin of said newspaper is that of others of the jurors. Scoville further avers he has oiscovered two important witnesses in the persons of Henry T. Bragdon of Fredericksburg, Penn. and John W. Green of Stafford Court House, Virginia, who will swear that in June last, upon seeing Guiteau in Latayette, Pennsylvania, he pronounced him insane.

Frederick H. Snyder, of Jersey City, N. J., in his afflavit says he was a guest at the Na-

paper on the table and took it. Belleving in jus-tice he had called the matter to the attention of Scoville.

Mr. J. W. Guiteau makes affidavit that he knows all the jerors, and believes that the names of Brandenburg, heinline, Bright and Sheehan were written by persons bearing those names respectively. The newspaper in question contains an account of the day's trial, an enterial on Guiteau and an account of Bill Jones' attempt to shoot the prisoner. The motion is set dawn for argument on Tuesday next.

The Charges Against the Guiteau Jury. The district-attorney will, when the motion for a new trial comes up in the Guiteau case, endeavor to discredit the evidence of the detective Suyder, who has set up the story that the jury read newspapers. This he bases upon the declaration that he found the one which he produces in one of the juror's rooms. His being there during their absence is of itself sufficiently suspicious, but the handwriting of the names of the jurors on the margin of the newspaper is still more suspicious. Three names appear there, While there has been an apparent effort to imitate the signatures of these men, it is very clear that each of the names was written by the same hand, one of them is spelied wrong. Evidence will be submitted by the district-attorney to show that Snyder was on one occasion bound over to the grand jury by the Folice Court for obtaining \$300 on a forged despatch. He was also charged at the same time with stealing letters. He has been engaged in farnishing testinopy to both sides in the Christiancy case, and altogether his affidavit is held to be utterly worthless. The Charges Against the Guiteau Jury.

Guiteau's Crime-The Expenses of the Trial Roughly Itemized.

Washington, January 26 .- The expenses of the trial of Guiteau, apart from the cost of his awful crime, are considerable. Just what they will amount to cannot be told, but at the least calcu-Justice will fix the compensation to paid Judge Porter and Lawyer Davidge, they will not be given less than \$5000 e.

Judge Porter, who has been under heavy penses during his residence here, would probe not regard \$10,000 as an adequate fee for services. The district attorney and marshal both paid fees. The fees for the jury will ame not regard \$10,000 as an adequate fee for his services. The district attorney and marshal are both paid fees. The fees for the jury will amount to \$1540, their board bills at the National Hotel will aggregate between \$3000 and \$3500; for witnesses, including mileage, there has been paid \$8078 85, of which sum \$5189 85 was paid on behalf of the government and \$2889 for the defendant. About \$5000 will be required to pay the expenses of reporting the trial. The printing from day to day has been done at the government printing office, and its cost must amount to a considerable sum. Seven deputy marshals will receive \$1302 for watching and protecting the nurderer in court. There are also miscellaneous items, such as physicians' charges for attendance on the jury, chairs in the court room and scores of small incidental expenses that will amount to at least \$1000. It is not improbable that all the expenses of the assassination, from the time of the shooting of President Garfield to the day when his murderer is hanged, will be \$250,000. In advance of the House appointed for that purpose, it is impossible to say what the cost of the illness and funeral will be, but there are mony items which it is impossible to charge for distinctly incidental to the crime that must be met in the regular appropriations for the civil expenses. The physicians, as announced in these despatches some time ago, will make no charges for their services. Each of them will present a statement giving the length of time they were employed, the character of their services, their expenses, etc., and leave the committee to fix the remuneration. A great number of miscellaneous bills have been presented to the committee.

AN OLD LADY'S SAD FATE. Left Alone in a Cold Room to Die in Filth

and Want at 78. A sad case of filial neglect has come to light through the death last week at Abington, Mass., of a lady 78 years old who has been living on The Sun says: The whole country will sustain the judgment of the jury, and pronounce the verdict to be just.

New Orleans Welcomes the News.

New Orleans Welcomes the News.

New Orleans Welcomes the Guiteau case is welcome news from Washington.

The Times Democrat says: In the ignominious death of Guiteau, the American people put the stamp of condemnation forever on political assassination.

of a lady 78 years old who has been living on Washington street. It is stated by a doctor who has been twice to see the old lady that she has been sive for unawards of two months, and during that time has had little or no medical freatment. Before her death she was confined in bed in a small east room, without a fire, and with no attendance except that of her son, who brought her meals three times a day. Although sick, her food was the same as that eaten by the family, some of it too hearty even for a lady of her age in a leasthy condition. Recently, however, she has been having gruet the family she was obliged to adfor a lady of her age in a healthy condition. Recently, however, she has been having gruet three times a day, but she was obliged to administer it with her own hand. No one has been allowed to see her, and when a sympathetic neighbor asked after her she would be given to understand that the old lady was in her usual health. Last Saturday, however, a kind-hearted and determined young lady, whose suspicions that the old lady was not well had been aroused, visited the house, and, although repulsed, ascended to her room. There she found the invalid in the condition above stated. Her bed-clothes gave evidence of not having been washed during her prostration; her withered face was covered with accumulated dust and dirt, and the gruel which her unsteady hand had endeavored to convey to her mouth was dried on in the wrinkles which age had marked on her face. She attacked the little delicacies which the young lady brought ravenously, and her thin voice was too wasted to convey her thanks. It was a most pitable condition and the news of it spread rapidly throughout the neighborhood, arousing indignation wherever it went. Before the news of her death was reported, a company of humanely inclined neighbors procured a physician and had started on their way to aid the feeble sufferer, when they learned that a physician had already been there and that the old lady had breathed her last. The people of that neighborhood are very undignant, and censure themselves for not ascertaining her people of that neighborhood are very indignant, and censure themselves for not ascertaining her true condition in time to render her service.

DOWN COES THE MERCURY. Records of the Arctic King's Grip in Vari-

ous Places. The following figures tell the story of the thermometric depression throughout New England

	on Tuesday morning las	t:
	Boston10 to 20 below	Wakefield 18 below Waitham 16 below Ungwood 17 below Brookine 15 below Arhington it's 16 below Concord Mass 20 below Auburndale 10 below Militon 15 befow
	West Somerville.17 below	Waltham16 below
	Boston Highl'ds12 below	Longwood 17 below
•	Bunker Hill 18 helow	Arlungton H'ta 16 helow
	Jamaica Plain16 below	Concord, Mass20 below
	Jamaica Plain 16 below Charlestown 9 below Miltord 14 to 20 below Lynn 14 to 18 below Swampscott 20 below Peabody 16 to 20 below Salem 16 to 20 below West Newton Lwr Fills. 16 below Framingham 16 below Natick 16 below St. Albans, Vt 20 below Woburn 18 below Arlington 18 below Cambridge 18 below In the state of t	Auburndale10 below
	Miltord 14 to 20 below	Milton 15 below
	Lynn14 to 18 below	Clinton25 below
	Poshody 16 to 20 below	Cobassot 14 below
	Salem 16 to 20 below	Scituate 13 below
	West Newton 15 below	Duxbury19 below
	Newton Lwr Fils.16 below	Weymouth 10 to 14 below
	Framingham16 below	Hull 19 to 21 below
	Natick 16 below	Brockton12 to 15 below
	Wohurn 18 to 25 below	Nashna 18 to 22 helow
	Arlington 18 below	Gloucester. 13 to 18 below
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	Medford21 below	Duxbury 19 below Cohasset 13 below Stonghton 20 below Marshfield 14 below
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1	Somerville 9 to 15 below	Quincy 19 below
١	Faulkner 14 below	Braintree 15 below
١	White Pay June 25 below	Cambridge 16 below
1	Watertown 17 below	Chelsea Ferry 22 below
1	Woonsocket. 20to 30 below	St. Johnsbury 29 below
ı	Blackstone, 20 to 30 below	Rutland22 below
I	Woburn. 18 to 25 below Arlington 18 below Cambridge 18 below Medford 21 below Medford 18 below Mupicwood 12 to 19 below Mapicwood 12 to 19 below Saugus 14 below Madden 20 below Everett 14 below Somerville 9 to 15 below Faulkner 14 below North Troy 36 below Watertwan 17 below Watertwan 17 below Watertwan 17 below Watertwan 17 below Rehoboth 10 below Rehoboth 16 below Rekeboth 16 below Rekeboth 15 below	Scituate. 12 below Hingham. 14 below Weymouth 14 below Quincy. 19 below Braintree. 15 below Randolph 14 below Cambridge 16 below Chelsea Ferry. 22 below Rutland. 22 below Rutland. 22 below Marlboro. 22 below Marlboro. 14 below Readville. 18 below Readville. 18 below Wrentham. 16 below Wrentham. 16 below
ı	Rehaboth 16 helow	Readville 18 below
ı	Lakeville 15 below	Wrentham 16 below
l	Rockport 18 below	E.Attleboro.15 to 16 below
ı	Rehoboth 16 below Lakeville 15 below Rockport 18 below Essex 24 below Ipswich N 28 below Norwich N 2 33 below Newburyp't.18 to 20 below Plymouth 17 below Albany 10 to 25 below Falmouth, Mass. 12 below Dedham 14 to 18 below Norwood 17 to 20 below Walpole 16 to 19 below Highl'dLake.12to 15 below Norfolk 15 to 18 below Franklin 14 to 20 below	Rendville 18 below Wrentham 16 below E. Attleboro. 15 to 16 below N. Attleboro 13 below Southbridge 18 below Brookfield 25 below Canton 18 to 22 below Canton 18 to 22 below So. Canton 27 below So. Canton 27 below Eastport Me 14 below New Bedford 8 below Westport 14 below Döver, N. H 25 below Plym h.N.H. 25 below Plym h.N.H. 25 below Campton, N. H 30 below Campton, N. H 30 below Waroham 10 to 12 below
i	Norwich N V 33 below	Brookfield 25 below
į	Newburyp't.18 to 20 below	Sharon 18 to 22 below
١	Plymouth17 below	Canton 15 to 20 below
١	Albany10 to 25 below	Stoughton16 to 19 below
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I	Norwood17 to 20 below	New Bedford 8 below
ł	Walpole 16 to 19 below	Westport 14 below
۱	Highl'dLake.12to15 below	Dover, N. H23 below
١	Franklin14 to 20 below	Ashland N. H. 25 to 28 below
l	Mansfield14 to 16 below	Campton N. H. 30 below
l	Foxboro19 below	Wareham 10 to 12 below
I	Hyde Park.14 to 21 below	Littleton, N. H 28 below
ł	Concord, N. H 24 below!	Mt. Washington30 below
I	Henriker, N. H 24 below	Great Barrington 25 below
١	Hillsboro, N. H 24 below	New Marlboro 28 below
I	Franklin, N. H 26 below	Fitchburg 15 to 27 below
I	Laucaster, N. H28 below	Georgetown18 below
ı	Haverbill 23 below	Ticonderoge 26 below
۱	Groveland24 below	Manitoba, Can40 below
۱	Athol16 to 24 below	Ontario 29 below
۱	Derby Line24 below	Bass River.mercury frozen
۱	Mansfield. 14 to 16 below Foxboro. 19 below Hyde Park. 14 to 21 below Concord. N. H	

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

Off. City, Penn., January 28.—While a boiler in Logan's machine works was being tested, Friday, it exploded under a pressure of sixty pounds of steam. James Tonbill, the foreman, was on the top of the boiler at the time, and was threwn into the air and killed instantly. Two other employes were seriously injured, and a number of persons on the street had miraculous escapes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BOSTON STOCKS AND BONDS. REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

STATE STREET, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, January 28, 1882. During the week there has existed a moderate inquiry for the use of money, and the condition of the market, together with quotations of rates, present no material change from last week's state of affairs. Good mercantlle paper, while ruling there have been some few sales, principally to outside parties, at 434.0419 per cent, the banks as a rule bilding 5, while the makers of such paper hold out for 412.04 per cent. The rate for balances between banks has been steady and firm

At the clearing-house today the gross exchanges were \$10,421,778, and for the week \$65,987,114; the balances today were \$1,599,394, and for the week \$0,536,188.

New York funds have commanded a slight pre-

The banks now hold \$9,101,850 in excess of the

The banks now hold \$9,101,850 in excess of the legal requirements.

During the week the New York stock market has shown, more or less forcibly, the lack of interest and support which comes from the general public. Although prices generally have moved within comparatively narrow limits, it has been a decided brokers' market, certain circumstances being taken advantage of by the traders to move prices up or down. At one time it was the state of financial affairs abroad; at another it was that the Gould party were heavy buyers; and yet another, the advance in the price of exchange and probable shipments of gold. The old influences, viz., tightness of money and the freight war, are no longer factors in the market, and are things of the past.

duences, viz., tightness of money and the freight war, are no longer factors in the market, and are things of the past.

On Friday the market closed strong at an advance, and at about the best figures of the day; today it closes weak at about the lowest prices, the general market showing a decline ranging from \(\frac{4}{\pi}\) \(\textit{@2}\) per cent, the latter in Louisville \(\textit{& Nashville}\). The exceptions were Pacific Mail, which shows a gain of \(\frac{1}{\pi}\)_8, and Columbus, Chicago \(\textit{& Indiana Central a gain of \(\frac{1}{\pi}\)_8.

The Boston stock market has been rather quiet, and in very many instances considerably lower prices have existed; but the close today is generally at more or less of a reaction from the lowest figures reached, and many stocks which earlier in the week were heavy and weak now show an improvement and signs of returning strength; but unless the New York market should improve, a permanent rally in the local market can hardly be expected.

Price of Stocks and Bonds at 2.30 P. M.

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not large the Lot Stocks and Bonds at 2.30 P. M.

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COMMERCIAL MATTERS.

BOSTON MARKETS.

O'Tree or The Boston Daily Group,
APPLES.—There continues to be a quiet tartest for
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firmer basis. Limed quiet. We quote ern at 23@24e \$ doz; New York and 224e \$ doz; Canada. \$ doz; 23e \$ doz; held stock, 14@18c \$ doz;

of Shorts have been at \$20 00@ Feed at \$20@21 & ton; and Mid-\$22 50@25 & ton. Cotton Seed

grades.

HIDES.—There has been a firm feeling for Hides, with an increased demand. Sales include Cordova kips at 24c; Entre Rios and Montevideo at 23½c; dry sandwich Islands at 17c; Banda Oriental at 23c; wet salted Liebig steers at 13c; dry Rio Grande steers at 21½c; and dry Western and Texas at 17c % fb. Calcutta Builalo hides have been sold on private terms; 28 bales extra heavy at 8c; and 20 bales Calcutta Slaughter cows at 12½c; casy. Goat Skins still continue quiet and nothing of any consequence has been done.

SATURDAY, January 28.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was dull and weak, but prices were without further decline, though unsettled and favoring buyers. We quote: Flour—No 2, \$3.35\pmu4 15: superine, \$4.20\pmu4 70: extra spring, \$5.05 35; Western spring, XX and XXX, \$5.05\pmu7 25; Western winter shipping extras, \$5.20\pmu5 60; do XX and XXX, \$5.75\pmu7 50; patents, \$6.50\pmu6e; city shipping extras, \$5.70\pmu7 55; Southern bakers' and family brands, \$6.75\pmu8; Southern shipping extras, \$5.75\pmu6 55. Rye flour—Superine, \$4.60 \pmu6 51.0. Corn meal—Western etc. \$3.35\pmu3 75; Brandywine, \$3.76\pmu3 55. Wheat feed, \pm 100; coarse, \$20.50 \pmu21 50; fine, \$23\pmu225. Buckwheat flour, \pmu 100 hs, \$3.60\pmu3 25. DRY GOODS.—There has been more doing in cotton and woollen goods, and a good feeling prevails. The sales of seasonable cottons have been considerable, Standard Cottons are very firm.

DYEWOODS.—The demand for St Domingo Logwood continues fair, with sales at \$19@24 \$\varphi\$ ton. All the other byewoods continue quiet and prices are nominal.

EGGS.—The cold weather in the beginning of the

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Swine, 19,590. Veals, 160. Horses, 96.

PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LBS. LIVE WEIG PRICES OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Brighton hides. $81\sqrt{2}$ Brighton tallow. $71\sqrt{2}$ Country tallow. $71\sqrt{2}$ Sheeskins (each) 81 at 50 Country tallow. 5 Country tallow. 5 Brighton tallow. 5 Sheeskins (each) 1 at 50 Country tallow. Prices of beef cattle \$100 pounds, dressed weight, \$429 50.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

(Special Correspondence of The Sunday Globe.)

THE WEEKLY GLOBE CLUB LIST.

HOW TO SAVE MONEY

40	American Dairyman (new subs.) 1.50	B
0:	2.00	2.7
Ic.	American Poultry Journal 1.25 Atlantic Monthly 4.00 American Naturalist 4.00	1.8
a		4.
m	American Naturalist	4.4
5.	Art Work Manuels 3.00	2.0
ıd		2.8
6	Art Abiateur. 4.00 Army & Navy Journal (only new subs.) 6.00 American Poultry Yard. 1.50 Brainerd's Musical World. 1.50 Barnes Educational Monthly 1.50 Beadle's Saturday Journal 2.00	4.1
6	American Poultry Vard	6.1
	Brainerd's Musical World	2.2
n	Barnes Educational Monthly 1.50	2.3
w	Beadle's Saturday Journal 3.00	3.0
th	Burlington Hawkeye 2.00	2.3
***	Burlington Hawkeye	3.1
0	Bee-keeper's Magazine	2.2
to	Babyland 50	1.8
		3.1
118	Boston Medical Journal 5.00	5.1
ng n	Boston Medical Journal 2.65 Boston Medical Journal 5.00 Boston Medical and Surgical Journal 5.00 Cassell's Magazine of Art 3.50 Country Gentleman 2.50	5.0
4	Country Contleman	3.7
		3.0
1-	Chicago Advance 3.00 Chicago Weekly News 75 Christian Harald	3.7
A	Chicago Weekly News 75	1.5
d	Christian Herald 1.50	2.0
4	Courier-Journal (Weekly) 1.50	2.3
id	Domestic Monthly with promings 2.00	2.5
	Demorest's Magazine, with premium 200	2.0
08	Chicago Weekly News 75 Christian Herald 1,50 Courier-Journal (Weekly) 1,50 Donahoe's Magazine. 2,00 Domestic Monthly (with premiums) 1,50 Demorest's Magazine, with premium 2,00 Detroit Free Press (Weekly) 2,00 Engineering and Mining Journal 4,00 Floral Capinet 1,25	2.5
d	Engineering and Mining Journal 4.00	4.1
c	Floral Cabinet 1.25	1.9
8-	Forney's Progress	3.1
t,	Chimney Corner (W'r) 4.00	4.2
at	" " Lady's Journal (W'y). 4.00	4.2
d	" Lady's Magazine (M'v), 2.50	3.0
6-	" Sunday Magazine (M'y), 3.00	3.4
d	Popular Monthly 3.00	3.4
0,	Pleasant Hours (M'y) 1.50	2.6
,	Forest and Stream	2.6
18	Engineering and Mining Journal. 4.05	2.3
ol,	! Gardener's Monthly	2.4
d	" Pleasant Hours (M'y) 1.50 Budget of Wit (M'y) 2.00 Forest and Stream 4.00 Germantown Telegraph 2.00 Gardener's Monthly 2.10 Good Words 2.75 Goodey's Lady's Book 2.00 Gofden Days (for young people) 3.00 Home Circle 2.00 Harpers' Magazine 4.00 Weekly 4.00 Bazar 4.00	3.1
a	Godey's Lady's Book 2.00	2.5
n	Horoe Circle	3.30
	Harpers' Magazine	2.0
to	Weekly4.00	4.1
d.	Bazar 4.00	4.2
48 h-	"Young People	4.10 4.21 4.22 1.78
5	Home and Farm	1.78
0	Home and Farm	1.4
a	Household	1.80 1.40 2.50
0-	Home Journal 2.00	2.5
	Indiana Farmer 2.00	4.0
d d	Independent	3.5
e	Iowa Homestead	5.10
;	lowa Homestead. 2.00 Journal of Microscopy 1.00 Journal of Chemistry 1.00	2.60
ė	Journal of Chemistry	1.78
	Le Français (for students in French) 1.50	2.08
i,	Leisure Hours (with premium) 1.50	2.23
253	London Lancet	3.30
8.	London Edinburgh Review 400	5.0
n	Loudon Quarterly Review 4.00	4.25
	Manufacturer and Builder 2.00	2.30
y e	Methodist 2.20	2.30
d	Mining Record History 5.00	5.10
8.	Lippincott's Magazine 3.00	3.30
d	N. Y. Medicai Journal. 4.00	5.06
7:	Nursery 1.50	2.20
	N. Y. Weekly 3.00	3.60
2	N. Y. Sportsman	3.60
b.	Ohio Farmer	3.30
8	Poultry World 1.25	2.40
11	Nursery	5.00
n	Portland Transcript (new names) 200	2.60
	Phrenological Journal (without pre- miums)	
r-	miums)	2.55 2.80
a	Prairie Farmer	9.50
١,	Peterson's Ladies' Magazine 2.00	2.55
	Popular Science Monthly 5.00	5.10
0	Philadelphia Medical Times 4.00	3.00
d	Practical Farmer 2.00	9.10
13	Rural New Yorker 2.00	2.80
@	Saturday Evening Post 2.00	2.55
333	Scientific American 3.20	3.60
	Sunday School Times. 200	0.00
	Scribner's Monthly 4.00	\$ 45
	St. Nieholas 3.00	3.45
	Sunny South	3.0ă
	San Francisco Chamiala (Washing 3.00)	3.30
	Spirit of the Times	5.60
u	The San Francisco Argonaut (weekly), 4.00	4 10
	Turf, Field and Farm 5.00	5.00
	The Arm Chair 3.00	3.40
a	Wide Awake	1.95
,	Washington Post (Daily)	5.05
	Waverley Magazine. 5.00	5.00
ik	Watchman 3.00	3.30
2	Western Stock Journal 1.00	1.85
0	No publication will be sent for less time than	one
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,	WEEKLY GLOBE.	THE
	miums) 2.06 Phrenological Journal(with premiums) 2.25 Prairie Farmer 2.00 Peterson's Ladies' Magazine 2.00 Popular Science Monthly 5.00 Popular Science Monthly 5.00 Popular Science Monthly 5.00 Popular Science Monthly 5.00 Practical Farmer 2.00 Rural New Yorker 2.00 Saturday Evening Post 2.00 Scientific American 2.00 Scientific American 2.00 Scribner's Monthly 4.00 Scribner's Monthly 4.00 Scribner's Monthly 4.00 St. Nicholas 2.00 Scribner's Monthly 4.00 St. Nicholas 2.00 Sanny South 2.00 Sanny South 2.00 Sanraesisco Chronicle (Weekly) 2.00 Sanraesisco Chronicle (Weekly) 4.00 The San Francisco Argonaut (weekly) 4.00 The Fam Chair 3.00 The Arm Chair 3.00 The Arm Chair 3.00 Western Storal Magazine 1.25 Wide Awake 2.50 Washington Post (Daily) 8.00 Wastern Storal Magazine 3.00 Western Storal Magazine 3.00 No publication will be sent for less time than year, and no order for a publication will be accumels it includes a yearly subscription to Weekly Store	sub-

scription to begin.

We do not furnish specimen copies of other publications.

Address THE WEEKLY CLOBE BOSTON, MASS.

OCEAN VOYAGERS.

People You Meet While Crossing the Atlantic.

An American's Observations Upon English Steamships.

All Nationalities and All Traits of Character Discovered.

New York Sun.1

In the voyage to and from Europe you are interested in the peculiarities of passengers. A Roman Catholic priest in the City or Rome reclined day after day on a sea chair in a retired nook on deck, reading his breviary. He was as thin as Pope Leo, and fully as devout. He read no other book, and at times seemed lost in religous reflections. He spoke to no one, and apparently no one spoke to him. His conduct contrasted strangely with the actions of two Protestant clergymen, both prominently connected with societies for the promotion of foreign missions. They spent much of their time in the smoking saloon, swapping stories, drinking cocktails and smoking cigars. Sinners were delighted with them, and took every opportunity to express their delight. Nearly every day a bottle of wine was sent them at dinner with the compliments of some noted sinner. The foaming glasses were tossed off after graceful recognition of the giver. One day, however, the clergymen were surprised. They accepted a bottle of wine from an unknown sinner. Filling their glasses they began to drink. Before the goblets were drained they lowered them and looked at each other in astonishment. It was not champagne, but ale; and, although much older than Bass' ale, it was not acceptable.

much older than Bass' ale, it was not acceptable. It was Adam's ale.

A Kentucky lady was on her way to London. She was an incessant talker. She claimed to be one of the Old Blue Grass regime. A dozen times a day she enumerated her former slaves, and anathematized those who had freed them. She had evidently owned slaves, for she kept all her acquaintances in servile attendance. She seemed absolutely

Unable to Do Anything for Herself Aside from Enting.

The number of her commissions was overwhelming. Everybody was pressed into service. She sent a New York millionnaire the whole length of sent a New York millionnaire the whole length of the deck and down two flights of stairs to ask a favorite steward to forward her a piece of peach pie. With all her abuse of the Yankees, I saw no Yankee so uncourteous as to refuse to gratify her slightest wish. A Texan was the only man who did so, and his offence was aggravated by the deep interest which he had manifested in her stories of high life in Kentucky, where she repeatedly asserted that she had been a pronounced belle. Rapt in memories of the past, the poor woman was drifting down the stream of life accepting courtesies from the very people she villided. I afterward learned that even her masage to Europe had been paid by a benevolent Yankee. A Bostonian was on board who could talk the Kentucky lady blind. He had been abroad so much that he had acquired English accent and manners, but he retained all the instincts of the true Bostonian. I never saw another man who knews om much. Warped and twisted by rheumatism, his mind seemed to be a reflex of his body. He had thin hair and a rasping voice. It is eyes were glazed like the eyes of the dead. He always stood with his hands in his pockets, and poised his head so that you invariably saw his face over his left shoulder. He had a marvellous faculty for contradiction. He wrangled with everybody, and wound up each wrangle with an offer to bet that he was right. His wagers were frequently accepted and he always lost. He would outbet the owner of Mark Twaln's jumping frog, and he came near meeting the fate of the frog, for one of the persecuted passengers

Repeatedly Threatened to Fill Him with Shot.

At last he became such an intolerable nuisance that when he appeared in the smoking-room everybody began to whistle "The Torpedo and the Whale." Then he disappeared, and was seen no more, except in a sort of shadowy way at 10 o'clock tea and flitting around his state-room

o'clock tea and flitting around his state-room door.

A broad-shouldered Hebrew, with massive features, huge black moustache, glittering eyes and a deep voice, was a prominent passenger. There was no mistaking the set of his broad-brimmed felt hat and the swagger acquired by travel on Mississippi steamers. The cluster-diamond scarf-pin, solitaire ring and heavy gold chain, and the close grip of his ponderous jaws on his Havana cigar, furnished evidence not to be disputed. You readily saw that he was from New Orleans. When a lad he had gravitated from some little town in Germany, had, dropped in the Crescent City, had prospered in tusiness, and after a lapse of thirty years was returning on a visit to his early home. He had acquired the Southwestern dialectin all saw the pronunciation of the w. He sounded the letter as though it were a v. Aside from his face, this was the only indication of his origin. He was the life of the poker party in the smoking-room, and he never failed to huv a need on the day's run. He parried vertial party in the smoking-room, and he never failed to buy a pool on the day's run. He parried verbal thrusts with exquisite skill. To look at him you would swear that he would draw a bowle-knife on the slightest provocation; yet a more genial and social fellow at the card table never breathed. He seemed to be actually pleased when he lost, but in the end a passenger remarked that he won heavily. I guess it was the same way in his business.

Dusiness.
Two buyers for American wholesale houses at-Two buyers for American wholesale houses attracted attention. One was tall, fine-looking, and large-boned, and the other was small, thin, and wiry. Both were as active as ferrets, and both talked like men whose nerves were at full tension. They belted their food like passengers at a railroad station under a five-minute limit. To them a trip across the Atlantic was no more than

A Trip Over the Hoboken Ferry to a Base-Ball Player.

They spoke of visits to Vienna, Berlin, and Brussels the same as a reporter would speak of a newspaper visit to Newark, Tarrytown, or Maspeth. They fed high, drank the best wines, and smoked the finest brand of eigars; but they carried too much steam for high pressure human engines. Neither had a safety valve. Everything indicated that both will be struck either with apoplexy or paralysis before they are 40 years old.

A country clergyman was another curiosity. His parishioners had evidently sept him abroad for his health. Instead of pacing the deck and breathing the fresh sea air he buried himself in the cabin and wrote sermons and letters for denominational newspapers. In the evenings he prepared himself for a trip through France by reading Rev. Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." He seemed to gather from it much pleasing information.

Anusing also were the antics of a gentleman formerly managing director of a well-known

pleasing information.

Amusing also were the antics of a gentleman formerly managing director of a well-known steamship company. He traded hats with a clergyman, went down into the hold and shovelled coal with the firemen, paced the deck with English ladies, made himself at home on the bridge with the captain, matched sovereigns with Tom, Dick and Harry, ate raw onions at the table, tried to sing "God Save the Queen" in the ladies' saloon and sent the captain a tallow dip when the electric current failed at dinner. One night the engines of the great steamship stopped working. The chief engineer jumped from his berth, the captain snot from the bridge, the purser stepped lying and all the petty officers were on the qui vive. The passengers were headed for the deck when the steady pounding of the screw was again felt. The engines had resumed work. The mystery leaked out. The American steamship man had visited the engineer's room, and had obeyed a sudden impulse to stop and start the largest iron steamship in the world by reversing the steel lever. It cost him £10, but he seemed to think the gratification cheap. Afterward he distributed £10 among the firemen. This liberality came to the ears of the stewards, and they surrounded him in a drove, ready to anticipate all his whims, until the steamship anchored at Liverpool.

There was a Hom popathic Physician on

who prescribed pin-head pills for all ailments. They were a universal panacea, influencing the mind as readily as the body. "Doctor," said a pas-

They were a universal panacea, influencing the mind as readily as the body. "Doctor," said a passenger one morning, "several times I have felt a strange desire to jump overboard."

"I'll give you something for it," the doctor promptly replied, and three pin-head pills were dumped in the palm of his hand.

The passenger demurred, but the physician told him that the medicine operated directly on the cells of the brain and drove from them all abnormal impulses. He took the pills, and, strange enough, did not jump overboard. I was told that each pill contained the fifty-millionth part of a grain of arsenic. Two grains of arsenic had been dissolved in a barrel of rain water, and common bread pills had been moistened by the water. The physician was as abstruse in music as in medicine. He was eternally at the piano. He sang in French, Spanish, German, Italian and English, and one night astonished everybody with a love song in the Chinook dialect.

A member of the New York Stock Exchange on the Alaska was in mortal terror of a storm. He had bought a barometer in Paris. There was pleuty of stormy weather, including a severe gale. Night and day he watched the barometer, and eagerly questioned the officers as to the prospects. In stormy weather he forced conversation on religious topics, but when the sun shone he could always be found in the smoking saloon playing cards at a penny a corner and using tiny tea shells for chips. He frequently interropted the game, however, by running off to keep track of his barometer. He averaged not more than three hours' sleep amight while on the state-rooms occupied by his acquaintances, and retailing with disting eyes the expressions he had heard drop from the lips of the sallors. Fire Island light lifted him into an estacy, but eighteen hours of kaberate Sandy Hook whirlod him back is the

gulf of misery. He was the first passenger to disembark at the dock.

The Æsthetic Fraternity was Represented by a Welshman, who had spent twenty years in Nevada. He were a carefully trimmed black moustache and the most silky of black side whiskers. His eye was as soft as a cloudy night in July, his teeth were as white as porcelain, and he had a garden walk over the centre of his head. He was dressed in a cordurov suit throughout, with white leggings. A sealskin cap sat on his head, and his ears were usually hidden in velvet muffs. He drawled out his ideas in words of many syllables, over-seasoned with adjectives, and he laughed like a lady in hysterics. A more quaintheing in motion, attire and conversation never fell within the scope of a student of human nature. Yet he had roughed it in Nevada and had made a fortune in mining. His æsthetic polish had all been acquired in a six months' visit to Europe, and so well acquired that it all seemed perfectly natural. I saw him stand on one foot, like a duck in reverie, hours at a time. He frequently reminded me of a tethered mule in a rain storm with his hind leg drawn up. His body kept pace with the instincts of his soul, for the smell of the oiled machinery made him sick. He always wore a tiny bouquet in his button-hole. Where he obtained the flowers was a mystery, until the purser remembered that he had seen half a dozen budding rose bushes sent on board before the Alaska left Liverpool. The Welshman was evidently fully appreciated in Nevada, for he socke of Jack Jones, Jim Fair, Bill Sharon and Jack Mackey as though they were among the most intimate of his acquaintances.

though they were should the acquaintances.

There was a second mining millionnaire on board who had scooped in a fortune at Leadville. He wore a pepper-and-salt suit and a silk tile. Sapphires and diamonds glittered on his scarf and fingers. His sole talk was of Leadville. The climate was perfection, although there was Snow on the Ground Forty-five Weeks Out

of the Fifty-two.

and no city in Colorado could begin with it for "real bang-up society." And then its possibilities, rightly discounted, excelled those of any city west of the Mississippi. Coal, lead and all kinds of minerals were found there, and it was the heart of the Rocky mountains. Everybody became thoroughly informed about Leadwille. Even the custom house inspectors were so loaded with statistics concerning its resources that they inspected the luggage of the passengers as though dazed.

A New York printer developed some quaint characteristics. The pockets of his overcoat were filled with candied fruits. Day after day he roamed the decks, stuffing the mouths of the ladies with these sugared delicacies. Although 6 feet high and framed like an athlete, he was as frisky as a kitten. His antics were so remarkable that when he stipped and fell one morning nobody sympathized with him. They all thought that he was trying to stand on his head. His freaks, however, were usually benevolent. At breakfast and dinner he smuggled apples, oranges, raisins and other fruits from the rable, and walked afton the upper deck until he fronted the open space above the deck allotted to the steerage passengers. Here he amused himself by cutting the smuggled fruit into sections, and tossing it to the pale and ragged little urchins helow. No lost traveller ever welcomed the light of the moon more than did these sickly children welcome the printer's smiling face.

Probably the greatest of all the human curiosities was Captain Price of the Alaska. He had led a sea life for forty years, and he neither drank liquor, used tobacco in any form, nor gave vent to protane language. A more genial officer never crossed legs under a table. He was full of reminiscences of the sea. One story kept the passengers in a roar at intervals throughout the voyage. It was concerning a German whom fortune had stranded in New Orleans. Vainly he

reminiscences of the sea. One story kept the passengers in a roar at intervals throughout the voyage. It was concerning a German whom fortune had stranded in New Orleans. Vainly ne looked for work. In preference to rolling cotton on the lawe ha on the levee, he

Shipped as a Deck [Hand on a Mississippi Steamer.

All went well until the mate told him to heave the lead. He had heard the other hands give the depth of water in a sing-song tone of voice, but he did not understand the marks on the line. But he had commou-sense. He dropped the lead over the side of the boat, gauged the depth of water, and drawled out, intoning his voice, thus:

He kept up his song at every cast of the lead, antil the water began to shoal, when he sang out: bed- dher

A second and a third time he gave this warning. Suddenly the boat went high and dry on a sand bank. The German kept his place, and sang back to the pilot in the same strain:

didn't Oh. Three times the Alaska's machinery gave out and she stopped. The stoppage was the signal

for a universal

And finally, when we were anchored at Sandy Hook, waiting eighteen hours for high water and daylight to get over the bar, the jolly old captain was nearly deatened by the chorus:

Dere's blen- dy dher he-

Oue Story of the Captain's Concerning George Francis Train is worth relating. It was in the early days of Australia. A gruff old sea captain on one of the Australia. A gruff old sea captain on one of the steamships had issued strict orders that no gentleman should frequent the parlor reserved for ladies. As his order was not obeyed he made a a raid on the parlor, and six gentlemen were rudely ejected. They visited the captain's room and protested so violently against the indignity that he put them in irons. Arrived in Australia, they sought the vengeance of the law. Society was in a crude state, and the case was heard by a board of magistrates. The captain urged in his defence that the six passengers had thrown him on a sofa in his own cabin. The magistrates, however, fined him £6000, and committed him until the fine was paid. There were no higher courts in those days, and of course there was no appeal. The captain had not the money, and the delay of his vessel would run lim. Prayers for elemency were of no avail.

A NOTABLE INVENTION, By Which an Instantaneous Message May be Sent from a Moving Train.

. [Santa Barbara (Cal.) Press.] On September 27, through Messrs. Dewey & Co., a patent was issued to a resident of Santa Barbara, Cal., for a method of telegraphing from a moving railroad car. The invention enables battery at the terminal station. They are so suspended that by a somewhat ingenious arrangement light running wheels can run along them from one end of the road to the other. The wheels are insulated from each other, but are connected with wires that pass down the roof of the car to are insulated from each other, but are connected with wires that pass down the roof of the car to the operating instrument, and through it complete to the circuit. As the car moves, the wheels are drawn along on the wires just above it, and a constant current of electricity is maintained between the initial and terminal stations through the moving car. Without attempting to enumerate the advantages of the invention some of the more obvious may be mentioned. All train reports and all orders from train despetches will be communicated directly to the conductor and engineer while the train is in motion. Passengers can receive and transmit messages at any moment during their journey without any of the inconveniences now experienced. Directors and distinguished parties travelling in their own private cars will find it especially convenient to have a telegraph office constantly at hand. But the one great value of the invention, after all, will be its preservation of life and property by preventing collisions.

Why He Objected.

Why He Objected.

[Stamford Advocate.]

A crude old farmer, living on the line of one of the recent railroad surveys, and who is owner of a barn of large dimensions, with huge swinging doors on both sides, observed a posse of surveyors busily driving a row of stakes through his premises that extended to the very centre of his big barn. Sauntering leisurely toward the trespassers, with an air savoring somewhat of indignation, he addressed the leader of the gang as follows:

"Layin' cout another railroad?"

"Surveying for one," was the reply.

"Goin' threw my barn?"

"Don't see how we can avoid it."

"Wall, now, mister," said the worthy farmer, if caikerlate Pregot sumthin' tew say bout that. I want you tew understan' that Pre got sumthin' else tew dew besides runnin' out tew open and shot them doors every-time a "train-wants tow go patterey."

PITY 'TIS. 'TIS TRUE.

The Esthetic Fraternity was Represented A Father's Harshness His Daughter's Ruin.

> The Tragic History and Sad Fate of a Village Belle.

Her Brilliant but Rapid Flight Down the Broad Road.

Tis the old, old tale with a doleful end,
A heart either wicked or broken,
A vacant place by the inglesids,
A name that is never spoken.

Many a time and oft the moralist has occasion o ponder over the shadows on the mirror of city life as reflected in the columns of THE GLOBE. Many a sad picture of sin, wretchedness and shame is there outlined. There is, in all the world, no place better adapted to the study of the "lower Twenty," or under grades of society, than the court rooms of a great city. But not all the sin and misery, not all the broken hearts and blasted homes, not all the shadows of humanity wrecked are cast upon the glass. There are chapters of human wee which never meet the eye that combine more sin, sorrow and degradation in the narrow limits of one life than any that are made public through the medium of these courts. Of such a character is the sad tale subjoined. The scene opens in 1862 in one of our suburban towns
-the exact location of which, for reasons that will be seen further on, is not specially designated-and the last act in the drama was played to its sad end in the same town a few days since, the curtain falling in a country churchyard over the bowed heads and anguished hearts of mourners who, in all their sorrow, were yet relieved that the end had come. And so, fresh from the churchyard, while the snows of winter are covering up the mound, the story is given to the readers of THE GLOBE, that the moral therein contained may be pendered over and in the hope that some other life may be brightened or saved

from desolation thereby.

Nearly twenty years ago there resided and carried Nearly twenty years ago there resided and carried on a manufacturing business in one of our large towns a gentleman with a family of three daughters, the youngest of which was noted for her beauty and amiable disposition. She was a general favorite in all classes of society, and might, without exaggeration, be called the village belle. The old gentleman, her father, was of a proud and haughty disposition, prone, in consequence of his wealth, to

Look Down Upon and Despise His Humbler

Neighbors. He was fond of calling himself a self-made man, and often in public referred to the time when he began business without a dollar. Among the help he employed was a youth, the son of a widow, who gave promise of being a fine mechanic—an extra workman in his line. He also was a general favorite with the people in consequence of his frank and open nature. He had none of the small vices which distinguish the young men of the day, who consider it manly to drink, chew tobacco and swear. Beyond smoking an occasional cigar, he was a distinguish the young men of the day, who consider it manly to drink, chew tobacco and swear. Beyond smoking an occasional cigar, he was a model young man. Very often, in returning from church or singing school, he was accompanied by the daughter of his employer. In the ball-room he was her favorite partner, and when on the ice it was his work to tighten the straps of her skates. To be brief, the young couple were drawn together by mutual attraction, until the intimacy culminated, as all such intimacy culminated as an all such intimacy culminated to the consideration of the young man and taxed him with his audacity. The youth made a manly ayowal of his love. The father was furious, and sent for his daughter. She avowed her love for the young man was discharged from his employment, and the influence of the manufacturer used to prevent his obtaining employment in the town. The daughter was sent away, and all communication ceased between them. At last, out of work and dispirited, the young disappeared from the town, and was

Next Heard from as a Private Soldier in a Western Regiment, just recruited, and en route for the scene of war. His career we might as well finish here, as we are not particularly as well finish here, as we are not particularly writing his bistory. His reckless bravery in every battle in which his regiment engaged soon won him promotion, and at the close of his first year's service he was in command of the company in which he had enisted as a private. When he had reached this position he wrote to the father of his love, and asked if he might hope to obtain the hand of his daughter if he proved himself worthy of her in his country's cause. He received in return a stern and emphatic "No." Abandoning all hope he became more reckless than ever, until at Gettysburg he fell, mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, which he commanded as licutemant-colonel, and died on the field of battle. Requiescat in pace.

The young girl was now at home, hoping for the young man's return and that something

field of battle. Requiescat in pace.

The young girl was now at home, hoping for the young man's return and that something would soften her father's heart. On the receipt of the news of his death she abandoned herself to despair, and for a time it was thought she would soon follow her lover in the robes of death. Shortly after her recovery an elderly gentleman from Battimore, with whom the manufacturer had business relations, stopped a few days in the town, and seemed to be greatly attracted by the young daughter of his friend. He paid her every attention during his stay, and on his departure presented her with a valuable set of jewelry. During the year that followed his business visits were more frequent than usual and his stay longer on each. At last he made a proposal to the father for the daughter's hand, which the father at once accepted, and, calling his daughter to his room, told her of the proposal and enlarged on the advantages of such a union. The daughter begged to be allowed to decline. On her knees she besought her father not to force her to marry, and

Make Her Life More Wretched than it Was. He turned from her sternly, and abandoning herself to her fate the marriage was celebrated, and He turned from her sternly, and abandoning herself to her fate the marriage was celebrated, and
she went to Baltimore with her husband, a man
old enough to be her tather, but still kind and induigent. Shortly after marriage she seemed to
regain her lost spirits, and plunged into the gaveties of Baltimore fashionable society until, her
health breaking down, her husband took ner to
Paris and the continent. Of her, life at
first in Paris little is known beyond
the fact that she entered society and plunged
into the wildest of its dissipations. At last her
mame began to be unbleasantly connected with
that of a young German nobleman, and, one day,
they both were missing, and the story of the
elonement was a nice morsel for the gentle
tongues of society scandal-mongers, many of
whom would doubtless have done the same had
they only the same opportunity. The husband
came home alone; there was a quiet sult for
divorce, and the first chapter was ended.

It was a year after the elopement before Linda
(we will give her that name) was again seen in
Paris society. She was not accomponied by the
German who had betrayed her. Her escort was
an old white-headed barov. She became
the fashion and queen of the demi-monde.
Duels were fought over her, and the revels at her
rooms were some of the wildest ever known in that
wildest of all cities. Paris. For years
her, fame and name were known in that
wildest of all cities. Paris. For years
her, fame and name were known in that
wildest of all cities, Paris. For years
her, fame and name were known in that
wildest of all cities, Paris. Gor years
her, fame and name were known in that
wildest of all cities, Paris. For years
her, fame and name were known in that
wildest of all cities, Paris. Gor years
her, fame and name were known in all cities on the continent. She finally broke
down in health and disappeared for a while from
society. When she recovered her place was
usurped by a newer and fresher favorite. Gathering together her jewels and what money she
could, she went to London, a notorious as in Paris, but her position was lower down on the ladder. She was slowly descending the way to death. About this time her father heard of her whereabouts, and went to London to induce her to come home. He Found Her and She Scorned His Ad-

vances. She bade him look upon his work, and heaped curses and reproaches upon his head. Heart-broken, he sought aid from the authorities, but broken, he sought aid from the authorities, but she, learning of his intentions, disappeared, and he came back in bitter sorrow, alone. She was next heard from in a Western city, and again in Philadelphia, still whirling in the wild dance of dissipation and death. Finally, two years ago she appeared in New York, and for a while was an inmate of a fashionable bagnio. She became the pet of a man of fashion, who after a few months tired of her and cast her adrift. She sunk lower and lower. From tasting French wines in Paris, she drifted to brandy in London, and whiskey in New York. She became a drunkard and sunk to the lower. From tasting French whies in Faris, sinder drifted to brandy in London, and whiskey in New York. She became a drunkard and sunk to the slums. All efforts to reclaim her were useless. She was sent time after time to Blackwell's island, and was last seen aire in a low den, a sailor's dance-house, in the slums of New York. Here she fell a victim to disease, and was sent for the last time to the island, a brokendown wreck of former beauty. When dying, she called for a clergyman, and to him in her last moments told her sad history. He sent word to her relatives, but none saw her alive. The body was brought bome for burial. Last week, amid the falling show, her body was silently lowered to a grave in the church-yard over whose paths she had often tripped in innocent girlhood; attended only at the grave side by a sister and the father, yet living to bitterly and unavaifingly repent his harshness to the poor heart whose happiness he wrecked in his selfish worship of worlding zein.

A Case of Cricket on the Rearth. [Gallipolis (O.) Correspondence.]

An amusing circumstance happened on a recent night, about 11 o'clock, which is the town talk. A couple of well-known gentlemen were passing the First National Bank at the hour named, and were attracted by a strange noise within. Put-ting their ears to the key-hole of the door they became satisfied they heard a burglar's ratchet-drill at work on the vault or safe door. An alarm

was given, and police and citizens gathered to the number of forty or fifty, all armed as best they could with shot-guns, revolvers, corn-scythes and brickbats. The bank was surrounded on all sides, a signal given and a grand rush made for the door, which was opened and the gas lighted, when it was discovered that the noise heard was that of the song of the "cricket on the hearth." No burglars, but drinks all around for the crewd.

A MINER'S INGENUITY.

(New York Times.)

Building a Wonderful Clock With Rude Tools in the Depths of a Coal Mine.

A mechanical marvel, the product of nine years' patient toil on the part of an unlettered miner, who made it in his "spare hours" in the Hallenback colliery at Wilkesbarre, Penn., 2000 feet below the surface of the earth, has just been completed in the shape of a clock by James McGlynn. It is built on the plan of the "astronomical clock" recently exhibited in this country, but is much more complicated in most of its parts, and derives an added interest from the manner of its more complicated in most of its parts, and derives an added interest from the manner of its construction. Nine years ago McGlynn, having had much spare time on his hands, thought he could turn it to agreeable account by devoting his attention to wood-carving. He had no tools, and to the construction of these he tirst devoted his attention. He built an engine to propel a lathe, and, from such scraps of old materials as he found lying loose around the colliery, but his lathet together and commenced fashioning bits of wood into whatever forms his fancy suggested. Then he conceived the idea of making a clock upon an elaborate scale, and went to work with the devotion of an enthusiast, until at the end of nearly a decade he has produced a piece of mechanism that is certainly wonderful to contemplate, considering the conditions under which it was made.

The clock stands about nine feet high, and is incased in an elaborately carved case of black walnut, consisting of 406 pieces of perfect tinish. Each of these pieces was turned in the mine by the enthusiastic miner with a tool that would make a cabinet-maker smile, being nothing less than a broken saw-file. But the workmanship is perfect, and the symmetry of the several parts would.

Do Credit to the Best Wood-Carver in the

Do Credit to the Best Wood-Carver in the Country.

"How did I make my measurements?" said Mc-Glynn, in reply to the inquiry of the Times correspondent, "With a string. Oh, I never run short spondent, "With a string. Oh, I never run short of materials. If one thing doesn't do I take another. I have built a ministure engine in the Hallenback mine, owned by Mr. Parrish, weighing only 15½ ounces, and they say it is perfect. I used a quarter-dollar piece for a circular crank." It really seems incredible that with such tools as he exhibits, and in such dreary surroundings as the depths of the mine afford, anything like the clock could be constructed, but there are plenty of witnesses among McGlynn's fellow-workmen to corroborate his story, and there is the clock itself. At first he experienced some difficulty in the matter of holding his lamp while he worked. It did not show as good light anywhere as when carried in his hat, the way miners usually carry their lamps in the mine, but the flame burned the front of his hat away and made it rather upcomfortable. Then he made him a tin helmet, with a place to hold the lamp securety, and after that he had no trouble with his light. In addition to the 400 turned pieces in black walnut which comprise the frame-work of the clock, it has sixty-three moving figures, actuated by machinery, so deftly arranged as to produce interesting historical and biblical scenes. It is the intention of the miner-mechanic to make the number of figures a hundred as soon as his means, which are rather limited, shall afford such an additional of the miner-mechanic to make the number of figures a hundred as soon as his means, which are rather limited, shall afford such an additional outlay. The front of the clock shows three balconies, rising above a massive and elegantly carved pedestal, and upon these the moving figures appear. The lower balcony shows a procession of Continental soldiers, headed by a mounted general and marching past, while the old liberty bell proclaims its welcome notes of freedom. A sentine salutes the Continentals as they pass, and just at the moment a door is opened from an upper balcony and reveals Molly Pitcher, with her cannon, which she fires with startling and realistic effect. To show how well the maker of the clock has Considered the Details of His Handiwork

he has placed a small revolving fan in the clock, to be actuated after the firing of Molly's cannon, for the purpose of clearing out the powder smoke. Simultaneous with this the portraits of the 20 presidents of the UnitedStates pass in panoramic review on a balcony just above the patrictic tableau, of which Molly Pitcher is the central figure, and Thomas Jefferson holds up the Declaration of Independence. The apostolic procession is similar to those intherito seen in such clocks. The twelve apostles file past, Satan appears, and the cock crows in warning to Peter. A figure of justice raises her scales as the form of Christ appears, and during the seene a large representation of death tells off the minutes upon a bell. When one sees the clock, the tools with which it was made, and hears the minure's story of how he bought the wood for it bit by bit as he could afford from his spare change, he is sensibly impressed with human possiblylies. "Some times," says McGlynn, "I could not buy more than twenty-five cents' worth of wood at a time; but I was never idle." He was working at the clock five long years in a chamber of the mine before anybody knew his secret. Then he was taken sick, and during his ravings talked continually of his plans. The doctor finally ascertained from him what it was that worried him, and made him promise not to work at it for a year; but as soon as he was able to go to the mine he was at his clock once more, and toiled patiently along until he had it for the purpose of clearing out the powder able to go to the mine he was at his clock once more, and toiled patiently along until he had it in shape to show his friends. The figures used in the biblical and historical illustrations were east the biblical and historical illustrations were east by him in moulds of his own design, and there is very little in the entire clock that did not come from his hands. Now that it is huished he scarcely knows what to do with it. He has been offered \$1000 for it, but he hesitates to sell, as if he did he would have to drift back to his old place in the Hallenback mine and probably begin building another.

BROTHER JASPER'S CONVERT. The Sun Do Move, and the Earth Is Flat and Four-Cornered."

[New York Sun.]
Rev. C. A. Johnson, a colored preacher of Hamilton, Ont., lectured in Zion African M. E. Church at Syracuse in advocacy of Brother John Jasper's theory that "the sun do move." The speaker wore a black dress suit and a white choker and energetically thumped a desk lighted

by two smoky kerosene lamps. He said: "Astronomy maintains that the earth moves with astronomy, though I am not prepared to say that if it was not for astronomy we would know little, if anything of the heavenly bodies. The ne distance between the sun and the earth is nout as reasonable as the rest of the talk of the cientists. How did they pace it off?" Here he paused for a reply, but the stillness was

scientists. How did they pace it off?"
Here he paused for a reply, but the stillness was unbroken.
"Now," resumed Mr. Johnson, "these astronomers who say the sun has no motion don't know any more about it than I do, and I say it has. If you take a telescope and look at the dark spots on the sun you will see they move. That shows it has motion. The Bible offers satisfactory proof on this question. Let us turn to Malachi and see what he says. Don't be speak of the sun rising and going down? How could it, I want to know, if it didn't have motion? Look at Joshua! Didn't he want the sun should stand still? If it was not moving, now could it stand still? Perhaps some of my scientific friends will answer that. Besides, if the world is round and revolves, we mut be standing on our heads part of the time. I don't remember any such occasion, do you? They tell us the earth is flat and has four corners, that's what I believe, for the Bible says the wind comes from the four corners."

believe, for the Blob says the wind comes from
the four corners."

Somebody asked what the earth stands on if it
is flat, and Mr. Johnson said he could answer
it if he wanted to, but he had advertised to
answer no questions, and he couldn't break the
rule. Those present seemed to be much impressed
and generally to agree with Mr. Johnson's views
about the movement of the sun.

Riding a Stag to Death. [London Telegraph.]

Since Mazeppa most unwillingly rode to death surpassing feats of horsemanship have been re-corded in the pages of history or romance as that surpassing feats of horsemanship have been recorded in the pages of history or romance as that to which publicity has been recently given by the majority of our Hungarian contemporaries. Perhaps horsemanship is scarcely the correct term to apply to this extraordinary performance; deermanship would probably be the most appropriate word. The other day, while a noble stag of ten was being hotly chased by the Kaposztasmegyerer hounds—a subscription pack—one Karl Poros, a discharged hussar, managed to bring the terrified animal to a standstill in some close cover through which it was forcing its way, and by an almost superhuman effort of strength and agility to vault upon its back. After several desperate but unsuccessful attempts to dislodge its rider from his seat the stag, stimulated anew to flight by the cry of the fast-approaching hounds, resumed its course, but it soon broke down under the weight of its unaccustomed burden and gave up the ghost through sheer exhaustion and terror. Poros—at least so the story goes—was found by the huntsman sitting on the unwounded carcase of the stag, which he had literally ridden to death and resolutely claimed as the just reward of an achievement unprecedented in the annuls of the chase. To our apprehension the most astonishing fact in connection with this remarkable narrative is that it does not reach us from America. A Texas Agent's Report to an Insurance

[Exchange.]
Applicant came here with \$5000. Has spent \$2000 in law protecting himself in murder cases. Has made some money, and is now thought worth \$5000. Killed two men; was cleared in one case, and will probably be in the other, too. Habirs good and general character far-

ON TO RICHMOND.

Kilpatrick's Raid Toward the Rebel Capital.

How Dahlgren and His Gallant Band Were Sacrificed.

Libby Prison to Have Been Blown Up in Event of Capture.

[Detroit Free Press.] One of the best planned raids which was ever andertaken by the Federal cavalry belonging to the Army of the Potomac was conceived in the middle of February, 1864, and carried out in the last days of that month. Although only partially successful, it caused the utmost consternation at damage to the Confederates. The great raid took place with three separate commands of cavalry, under command of Kilpatrick, Custer and Dahl grea. And to prepare the way for it four Federal army corps made a feint against Lee at Orange Court House to keep his attention attracted. When all was ready Custer took the James City road for Charlottesville, meaning to strike the Orange & Alexandria railroad and destroy it and whatever else he could. Custer had with him 1500 men and two field-pieces, and he meant to move with all possible speed. On the same day General Kilpatrick, having over 4000 same day General Kilpatrick, having over 4000 men and a field battery, left Stevensburg and crossed the Rapidan. Once over the river he took the direct route to Richmond, destroying whatever public property he could reach, and, though followed and harassed by small bodies of Confederate cavalry, he made no hait until he reached the outer defences of Richmond.

The alarm had reached the Confederate capital, but the most that could be done was to turn out the government clerks and other employes and send them to the front to meet the daring cavalry raider. This was done, and whom every man had been collected there were not 600 civilians to oppose 4000 veteran cavalry.

Had Kilpatrick Decided to So Into Hick-

Had Kilpstrick Decided to Go Into Rich-

he could have scattered this force, but he seemingly feared a trap. Butler had not moved up the peninsula to attack the city on the east, up the peninsula to attack the city on the east, as was in the programme, and the civilians opened such a hot fire as to give rise to a suspicion that the defences were full of infantry. It was confidently expected that an attack would be made and the city captured, and many prominent families took themselves out of it with all possible speed. While debating as to what he should do Kitpatrick found the enemy gathering, and with hardly the loss of a man, and still having five to one, he ordered a retreat it the direction of Meadow bridge. Here he was overhauled by Wade Hampton, who, with 800 men, made a night attack, captured over 100 prisoners, 150 horses and diverted the Federal cavalry away. The fact that Kilpatrick did not push on and capture Richmodd meant more than he could dream of, and it is only of late that any one outside of a few Confederate officials knew what would have followed the capture of the city. Litby prison was at that time overflowing city. Libby prison was at that time overflowing with Federal prisoners, many of whom had been held for long mouths, and the Confederates could held for long months, and the Confederates could well imagine what would happen were those thousands of prisoners suddenly turned loose upon Richmond. Kilpatrick could have set them free, but he could not have taken them away. Inflamed and infuriated as the men would have been, not one house in Richmond would have been left standing, and no one can say what scenes of murder and rapine would have taken place! There was no chance to hurry these prisoners off, and after a consultation a mine was prepared in the centre basement of the prison—a mine holding sufficient powder to have blown Libby prison to atoms. Not only was the mine prepared, but a train was laid, and had the troopers of Kilpatrick come clattering down the stony street that train would have been fired.

One Shudders to Think of the Consequences.

One Shudders to Think of the Consequences. It would have been an act from which the South could never have been excused, and would have been followed by the cry of "no quarter!" all

been followed by the cry of "no quarter!" all along the Federal lines. One feels better to know that none of the Confederate cabinet or military officers in high command knew of the mine. It was, I believe, the idea of the provost marshai, but the men who had charge of the mine, and are living today, assured me in the most earnest manner that train.

Near Spottsylvania Court House, while on the march to Richmond, Kilpatrick detached Colonel Dahlgren with 550 men and sent him to strike the Central railroad at a station called Frederickhall. Here was a park of Confederate artillery and other stores, and what followed as the Federals came up was described to me by a gentleman in Richmond who was captured then and there. He was a sergeant, and with fifteen men was guarding the artillery. He was out to inspect a picket post when five cavalrymen rode up on him and demanded his surrender.

"All right—I'm your prisoner," replied the Confederate.

"Glye me your sword," demanded one of the federate.

"Give me your sword," demanded one of the Federals.

The prisoner tried to but couldn't. It was an old sabre which had been stepped on by a horse, and no effort could pull it from the scabbard. As it was of no good to any one the Confederate compromised matters by throwing the whole outfit into a ditch. He was then taken before Dahigren, who made many inquiries and treated him with the greatest courtesy. The artillery, the Confederate sergeant gave the Federal commander to understand, was guarded by a full regiment of infantry, and for this reason Federals.

Danlgren Turned Away Without an At-

tempt to Capture It.

Ten of his troopers could have scattered the Confederate guard at a dash, as most of them were no better armed than the sergeant. Dahlgren had at this time about thirty prisoners.
These he paroled, and then proceeded to attack
and destroy the railroad for several miles, together with the telegraph poles and wires. A
hundred men or more would string along the
track about two feet apart, all on one side,
and at a signal they would seize the rails and
heave up ties and all and in a minute render useless a quarter of a mile of track.
Rails were knocked loose and bent around
trees and heaved aside, telegraph poles uprooted
or cut down, the wires chopped up and bost railroad and telegraph rendered useless for days to
come. Finishing this work down as far as Hanover Junction, Dahlgren then struck for the
Kanawha canal, and reached it about twenty
miles from Richmond. Here was the opportunity
for destruction, and his force employed it to the
utmost. Everything which would burn was set
on fire, including canal boats and haystacks, and
one or two canal locks were blown up with guupowder.

There was no chauce for Colonel Dahlgren to were no better armed than the sergeant. Dahl

one or two canal locks were blown up with guupowder.

There was no chance for Colonel Dahlgren to
enter Richmond. The alarm had preceded him,
and as he approached the city he encountered
three companies of supernumeraries—soldiers on
furlough, convalescents, teamsters, armorers and
clerks. These men were well handled by a major,
who fought and fell back for more than a mile,
making such determined stands that it took the
whole force of cavalry to drive him. Just outside
the defences these companies were reinforced by
about fity government clerks and boys, and

The Confederates at Once Took the

Offensive.

Dahlgren doubtless greatly magnified their numbers, and probably did not mean to bring on a general engagement. He was slowly feeling his a general engagement. He was slowly feeling his way forward, when the enemy, numbering now about 400 men, suddenly advanced and attacked with energy. The fight did not last ten minutes, and yet Dahlgren lost twenty-two killed, twenty-six wounded, thirty-two taken prisoners, one of his field guns captured and many of his horses left in possession of the enemy. The hugle then sounded retreat, and the Federal force rode off at full speed. sounded retreat, and the Federal force rode off at full speed.

Had Kilpatrick known the weakness of the foe

Had Kilpatrick known the weakness of the foe in his fronthe would have taken Richmond. So with Dahlgren. His 500 men could have swept over the 400. At least thirty of the Confederates were boys under 16, and consequently the organization was inferior. One of the participants toid me that he snapped his gun five times at a Federal heutenant, and then finding that it was a useless weapon he flung it down and picked up and hurled a stone, which knocked a cavalryman from the saddle and made him a prisoner. Perhaps there would have been no pursuit of Dahlgren it some of the captured Federals had not been too communicative. They not only gave the number of his force, but full information of what he had done and expected to do. And they went ty further, and without truth or authority took it upon themselves to declare that he had got inter Bishmand they would have of the Capetine Cavality in the capetine that gas-tion that every means were used to overhau Dahlgren. Telegrams and couriers put furious hed soldiers and civilians into the saddle all along the route of retreat. They knew every road and

When Dahlgren discovered the hot pursuit he small bodies could travel faster than one large small bodies could travel faster than one large one. He must also have reasoned that this would divide the pursuit, and while it did accomplish that end it was a fatal mistake. The division equalized numbers, and once on the retreat the Federal cavalry were more desirous of getting back to their own lines than to dight so far within those of the genery. When the retreating columns

While the Federals were Eswildered.

they were surrounded and hemmed in. Such a force of cavalry ought to have cut their way out, but for some reason no such attempt was made. But if they did not attempt to cut through there was fight in the blue-jackets, and no one talked of surrender. When he found himself headed off, Dabigren dismounted a portion of his men to act as infantty, held the rest as a two persons.

cavalry reserve, and for several hours made a most obstinate fight. Confederates who were there say that they never saw braver men or more desperate fighting. When fully fifty men out of his little band had fallen, the Federal commander determined on a dash to cut his way out. Putting himself at the head of bis men the charge was made, and it was then that Dahlgren was kiHed. Some few of his men escaped for the time, and perhaps a fifth succeeded in reaching the Federal lines, but many were captured on the ground.

the ground.

The death of Dahlgren gave rise to some correspondence and considerable bitterness. It was claimed on the part of the Federals that he was killed after he surrendered. An investigation shows that there was no truth in this assertion.

We Died at the Head of His Men, while leading the charge. The Confederate claimed at the time that part of the Federals claimed at the time that part of the Federals were in disguise, and the captured raiders could have consistently been treated as spies. Neither was this true. In raiding through the country lost hats and overcoats had been replaced with whatever came handy, and some of the men had bundles, of citizens' clothing strapped to their saddles, but it was not true that any single man had laid aside all parts of his uniform or had made any attempt to pass himself off for other than a Federal cavalryman. It was further claimed by the Federals that Dahlgren's dead body was subjected to indignities by the onraged Confederates. This again was untrue. After the body had been searched it was covered with a blanket, and within two or three hours was placed in a wagon and taken to Richours was placed in a wagon and taken to Rich-nond for burial. The other dead were buried on

the battlefield.

The search of Dablgren's body, the Confederates say, brought to light written instructions—or at least suggestions—that in case he was able to enter Richmond and liberate the Federal prisoners he was to assist them in burning the city. There were various other suggestions and memoranda, all bearing on the subject of arson, pillege and assassination, and as soon as they reached the authorities at Richmond, photographic copies were made and fowarded to General Lee at the front. Heforwarded them to Grant, asking for an explanation, and

Grant Denied that Dahlgren Mad Any Such Instructions

from his superior officers. That Dahlgren had such plans seems to be evidenced by the photosuch plans seems to be evidenced by the photographic copies yet preserved to settle any dispute. Did he prepare them himself? Did Kilpatrick furnish them? He denied it. The Federal authorities cast the odum upon the dead chieftain, and there it rests. It was one of the many unfortunate moves made by small bodies during the war. In such raids much private property was destroyed, adding to the terrible bitterness, and while the destruction of railroads and canals caused the Confederate armies some annoyance, the Federal prisoners in Richmond were the real sufferers, because they had to be put on short rations until the breaks were repaired. Whoever planned the release of the prisoners could not plan to take them out of Richmond. He must have reasoned, then, that rather than to have 12,000 to 20,000 desperate men turned loose in a city the authorities in charge would be driven to extreme measures. Some one sacrineed Dahlgren and his gallant band. Who was 11?

A PHENOMENAL FIDDLE. Rare Virtue in a Violin Made From Wood That Grew Before Noah's Time.

[Richmond (Ind.) Palladium.] Harry P. Cain, a violinist of some note, has reently come into possession of a rare treasure. It is nothing less than a violin made of wood that grew before the flood. Some forty years ago workmen engaged in digging a mill-race through workmen engaged in digging a mill-race through the farm owned by Daniel Bulla discovered, at a depth of six or eight feet beneath the surface, the trunk of a tree in a good state of preservation. It was lying across the line of the race, and they had to cut out a piece of it several feet long before they could go on with their work. Local geologists say that the wood is many thousand years old. Recently the wood was taken to A. B. Clark, who was engaged in repairing a Cremona that was captured in the siege of Mexico. Clark was delighted. It was the very thing. He made models of the old Cremona and in the course of three months had given the finishing touches to the new violin. The belly was of the old, antediluvian wood and the back and neck of wavy maple, cut in Pennsylvania fifty years ago and raited down the Onio to Cincinnati, and carried on to Dayton for an old cabinet-maker, who was never able to use it. The figure of the old instrument was followed exactly, and when the new one was finished it was an exact fac-simile of those built by Stradivarius.

When the bow was drawn across it the two connoissours went into ectacles of delight. The glue was barely set and the varnish was still green, but when they played the room was flied with the richest, sweetest melody. There was an absence of the thick, raw quality that marks a new violin. The notes came out sharp and clear, and when the lower strings were set vibrating they gave out rich, mellow music that reninded them of the violins of Amati and Guarnerius.

CEOCRAPHY REVISED For Advanced Classes-Definitions of the

Dav. [Detroit Free Press.] "What is an ocean?"
"An ocean is a large body of water entirely surrounded by British ship-yards and covered with

British shipping." "What is a strait?"

"What do you mean by latitude?"
"What do you mean by latitude?"
"Permitting an officeholder to rob the people nd get into Canada with his swag."
"What course would an American steamer take n going from New York to Liverpool?"
"Don't know. It has been so long since one ried it that she would probably bring up in lan Francisco."

in going the description and the state of th

"What is a gulf?"
"The distance between the average notel clerk and the guest who wants a front room on the second floor."
"Where are the principal whaling grounds of

"Where are the principal whating grounds of the world?"
"In the district school houses of America."
"What is the climate of Peru?"
"It has been red-hot for a year past, but is cooling off some."
"In going from New York to San Francisco by water what capes would you pass?"
"Wouldn't go by water. Editors always have passes to go by rail."
"Where does our best coffee come from?"
"From the grocery."
"What is an absolute monarchy?"
"It is a system of government under which one man does all the bossing and keeps his eye out for cold poison, torpedoes, powder-mines and pistolballs."

balls."
"What is a limited monarchy?"
"A system of government under which the people pay all the expenses and the ruler has all the

fun."
"What is a republic?"
"A sort of orphan asylum for criminals."
"That will do for the present. You can take your seats and see which one of you can first discover the correct answer to: "What celebrated navigator invented the gin-sling?""

One of the Boys.

[Burlington Hawkeye.]

An exchange says a boy will tramp 247 miles in one day on a rabbit bunt and be limber in the evening, when, if you ask him to go across the street and borrow Jones' two-inch auger, he will be as stiff as a meat block. Of course he will. And he will go swimming all day and stay in the water three hours at a time, and splash and dive and paddle and puff, and next morning he will feel that an unmeasured insult has been offered him when he is told by his mother to wash his face carefully so as not to leave the score of the ebb and flow so plain to be seen under the gills. And he'll wander around a dry creek bed all the afternoon piling up a nebble fort, and nearly die off when his big sister wants him to please pick up a basket of chips for the parior stove; and he'll spend the biggest part of the day trying to corner a stray unie or a bald-backed horse for a ride, and feel that all life's charms have fled when it comes time to drive the cows home; and he'll turn a ten-acre lot upside down for ten inches of angle-worms, and wish for the voiceless tomb when the garden demands his attention. But all the same, when you want a friend who will stand by you and sympathize with you and be true to you in all kinds of weather, enlist one of those same boys. street and borrow Jones' two-inch auger, he will of those same boys.

The Height of Check.

[From the French.]
Two brazen, rather than gided, youth, residing in adjoining rooms on the same floor, devise a simple and ingenious plan to baffle the fiery clerk sample and ingenious plan to baffle the fiery cierk and furious dun that often knock at their doors. When the enemy knocks at A's door, A pays no attention for some time; but presently B puts out his nead and yells: "Hi, there, I say! confound it, what do you mean by hammering on that door so that I can't sleep? Don't you see there is nobody in, or it would have been opened long ago? Now, I want you to get out of here." The visitor is furious, but the logic of the lodger is unimpeachable and he has to retire. Then, when any one knocks at B's door, A pops out.

A Blind Miner. The Birmingham (Ala.) papers tell of a blind

miner named W. A. Graves of Georgia, in that region, who is as efficient as any other in digging coal. He works without a lamp as the coal. The coal mined by this man is said to be as clear from slate and dirt as that of anyone employed in the mines, and the yield from his room as great as that of other miners. His little son leads him to the mines and into his workroom, and then leaves his father during the day, who digs coal, separates it from the dirt and other substances, keeps the roof of his room propped up, loads the small cars and pushes them out to the main track as well as if he possessed the sight of two persons.

BRIC-A-BRAC.

The Heart. In two chambers of the Heart, Joy and Sorrow dwell apart. Doth Joy in life awake, Then doth Pain his slumber take. Soft-beware, loved Joy! I fear Pain, now hushed, may waken drear. Pleased to he Appreciated.

(San Francisco Post. "There!" triumphantly exclaimed a Deadwood editor, as a bullet came through the window and shattered the inkstand, "I knew that new 'Per-

sonal' column would be a success!" A Shut-Off-the-View Young Girl. There is evidently a Wilde man loose at Yale, Listen to the Record's song:

"A red-or-a-green plush
Young girl,
A Russian-hare-muff
Young girl;
A little fur capery,
Esthetic drapery,
Ten-acre-hat young girl." The Cat Left. [Harvard Herald.]

It was evening. Three of them were killing a cat. One of them held the lantern, another held the cat and a third jammed a pistol into the cat's ear and fired, shooting the man in the hand who held the cat and the one with the lantern was wounded in the arm. The cat left when it saw how matters stood and that ill feeling was being Over the Banister.

[Exchange.]

Over the banister bends a face, Darlingly sweet and beguiling; Somebody stands in careless grace And watches the picture, smiling,

Over the banister soft hands fair Brush his face like a feather; Bright brown tresses and dusky hair Meet and mingle together.

There's a question asked, there's a swift caress, She has flown like a bird from the hallway; But over the banister drops a Yes That shall brighten the world for him alway.

The Climate of Texas. [Texas Siftings.] Texas is the healthiest country in the world. We recently came across a San Antonio paper, in which it was stated, in as many words, that "the which it was stated, in as many words, that "the remains of a man, killed forty years ago, were discovered ploughing in Central Garden." In no other State, and in no other city in the State, is the air so salubrious that the remains of a man, killed forty years before, can be seen ploughing. The attention of invalids is called to this astonishing evidence of the salubrious quality of the San Antonio atmosphere.

Outside. (Edward Wick.)

Great golden spectre of the dusky gloom,
Stab the deep dark with thy gay flambean's wing;
Dally without her window ledge, and bring
Me soft, electric news from Mandie's room.
Oh. come, sweet moon! Oh, come, ere thou consume
This brief, sole time before her lamp dies down:
Look in and see her fling the wealthy crown
Of her long hair till earth is one fair bloom
Of yeklow, wrinkled tress. Oh! see how white
The dimples shine upon her curving breast;
Oh! count her respiration's fail and flight,
And kiss her once for each impatient rest.

While I stand here and feel exceeding blue With jealously, because I am not you. Æstheticism in Tombatones.

Abstheticism in Tombatones.

[The Town.]

Moribund husband (to æsthetic wife)—"Well,
Jennie, the doctor says I must soon leave you.
Do not grieve; I have provided handsomely for
you in my will. You will keep my memory green,
won't you, my love?" Esthetic wife (sobbing)—
"Dearest, I will; and I will see that your grave is
kent green also (reflectingly), but not one of those
horrid bright colors. A nice olive-gray green,
with an oid-gold tombstone, will look too awfully
lovely for anything."

Winter.

[Fanny Kemple Butler.]

Winter.

[Fanny Kemble Butler.]

I saw him on his throne far in the North,
Him ye call winter, picturing him ever
An aged man whose frame, with passied shiver,
Bends o'er the fiery element, his foe.
But him I saw was a young god whose brow
Was crowned with jagged icicles, and forth
From his keen spirt-like eyes there shone a "aht,
Broad, glaring and intensely cold and bright.
His breath, like sharpe-gred arrows, pierced the air,
The naked earth crouched shuddering at his feet.
His finners on all surrounding waters sweet
Lay icily—motion nor sound was there;
Nature seem d frozen—dead; and still and slow
A winding sheet [el] o'er his features fair,
Flaky and white from his wide wings of snow.

The Would-Re If He Could-Re Briton.

The Would-Be If He Could-Be Briton.

This is the season of the year when the Unionbocker Club young man, who gloats over his pedigree, thinks he'll be mistaken for a 'ardy Hing-lishman by going about without an overcoat. Next year he will probably be measured for a strong wooden ulster, which he will wear a few feet under the sod, and consequently will be unable to exhibit to advantage on Avenco V.

"Jited." [Exchange.] As white as snow once—years ago, See, now 'tis nearly amber! Among these criss-cross hieroglyphs, Abounding in her "buts" and "its," How I did like to clamber!

She always wrote on "white laid note"; Just feel-it seems so brittle That one might crack it by a fuck. Love her! Yes, I did, very much Loved me! A very little. You may peruse it if you choose:
Love's fragile flower has wilted,
And this is but a faded leaf.
With which Ismock the gnawing grief
That comes from getting jilted.

That comes from getting filted.
That blur of ink? I used to think,
When this was ante-yellow,
A tiny tear had left that stain.
Yes? No! He held it in the rain.
Who's he? The other fellow!

Eating-House Biscuit.

Enting-House Biscuit.

[Texas Siftings.]

An Austin gentieman who travels a great deal recently brought home, as a sample, one of the hard, black biscuits that are put on the tables at the eating stations along the railroads. The morning after his return home he heard a great hullabaloo in the yard. He went out and discovered that his children had put the biscuit on the ground, and had put a live coal on its back. They thought it was a turtle. Words.

(Anon.)

A sneer—a shrug—a whisper low,
They are poisoned shafts from an ambushed bow.
Shot by the coward, the tool, the knave;
They pierce the mail of the great or brave.
Vain is the buckler of wisdom and pride Vain is the buckler of wisdom and pride
To turn the pittless point aside;
The lips may carl with a careless smile.
But the heart drips blood—drips blood the while.
Ah me! what hearts have been broken,
What rivers of blood been stirred
By a word in mailes spoken,
By only a bitter word.

By only a bitter word.

A kindly word and a tender tone—
To only God is their virtue known!
They can lift from the dust the abject head,
They can turn a foe to a friend instead;
The heart close-barred with passion and pride
Will fing at their knock its portals wide,
And the hate that blights and the scorn that sears
Will melt in the tountain of childlike tears.
What rivers of love been stirred
By a word in kindness spoken,
By only a gentle word!

Out of the Primers. The Canary Bird is Lonesome in the Cage. He has Drawn one of his Little Legs up So High you can See it Sticking Through his Back. Poor Birdie! Are you not sorry for Him? Suppose you Let him out of the Nasty Cage. Kitty is in the Next Room. Call her in to See Birdie. She will be Glad to see Birdie. Will Birdie be Glad to see Kitty? Kitty?
What is that Noise We hear, Mother? That is a

What is that Noise We hear, Mother? That is a Man Learning to Play the Violin, my Child. Is he Sick, Mother? No; he is Not Sick, My Child, as you Suppose, but every One in the Neighborhood is. They wish He would be Sick and Die. Will he Die, Mother? No, my Child, he Will Not die. He will Keet On in this Way for years, and Finally get so he can play Second Fiddle in a Very Poot Orchestra.

Miss Hortense is working a Beautiful Piece of Embroidery. It is a Motto in Green and Gold. It asks What is Home Without a Mother? When Miss Hortense gets it Done she will give it to her Beau, who tends a Dry Goods Counter. You cannot see Miss Hortense's Mother, She is in the Back Yard doing the Weekly Washing. By and by she will be Bringing in the Coal for the Parlor Stove, because Miss Hortense's Beau is Coming Tonight.

Only a Glimpse.

Confidence Restored.

Only a Glimpse.
[Anon.]

There's a face in the mirror of loveliness rare.
Encircled by round, dimpled arms, sweetly bare.
White ingers, pink-tipped, hide and seek in her hair.
A taking it off for the night.

There's a pair of brown eyes, rather sleepy, it's true.
Red cheeks, that ourtival the peaches in hue;
A mouth made of rosebuds and holding a few
Bent hairpins 'tween teeth pearly white.

There's a flutter of white angel wings, I suppose;
A dropping of shoes and a shaking of hose;
A patter of little bare feet and ten toes
A runnin' across the floor.

Then darkness—a ghost kneeling down by the bed;
The timiest prayer that ever was said;
A pulling of blankets all over the head,
And a sweet little musical snore.

Confidence Restored.

Confidence Mestored. Eight o'clock. The moorlands are black and dreary, but across them comes with light step a young man, whose high collar and thimble hat tell that he is from the West Side. He ascends the front steps of Castle Corcoran and rings the bell. In a moment the door is opened, and Clytie is in his arms.

"You have come at last, my sweet," she says, putting up her pure inceptual face to be kissed.

"You have come at last, my sweet," she says, putting up her pure, ingenue face to be kissed.

"Yes, sis, I am here," responds Rupert Gilhooley, pressing the wine-red lips to his.

"And did you bring the matinee teckets?" she asks, a look of haunting fear creeping into the deep brown eyes, still illumined by the tender radiance of a perfect love.

"You bet I did," replied the man; "first row in the parquet circle."

"Rupert," said the girl, looking at him earnessly; "I shall never weaken on you agair."

BEAU GRAY;

GETTING HIS LIVING.

By OLIVER OPTIC.

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CHAPTER XIX. IN WHICH BEAU WONDERS WHAT AILS THE BEAU-

"Ah, the young gentleman is here! I am delighted to see you, my young friend!" said Sturt, with quite as much enthusiasm as the captain. "I made a terrible blunder when I parted with you yesterday morning. I gave you a nickel when I ought to have given you a hundred dollar

Was this the man who had shoved him out of the room, and told him this was no place for boys? Bean could not quite believe he was in the

full enjoyment of his faculties.
"You must excuse me Mr. —" "Gray-Bowen Gray," added Mr. Burnington.
"You must excuse me, Mr. Gray, but the fact is I did not know what a vastly important service you had rendered to my friend Mr. Burnington

till an hour after you had gone. You will excuse me, won't you?" implored Sturt,
"It's all right, Mr. Sturt," replied Beau, not quite sure whether he was on his head or his feet,

"Thank you, Mr. Gray, it makes me happy to hear you say so," added Sturt, apparently much

Mr. Sturt did not stay in the room any longer, Mr. Sturt did not stay in the room any longer, and Beau turned his attention to Mr. Burnington again. Was it possible that there were two men in Boston who looked so near alike as Captain Venegar and the grateful skipper of the sloop? His moustache was not fussed up so much as that of the military gentleman, and his hair, though it was of the same color, was not so nicely arranged. His manner was different, and much more hearty than that of the captain.

"I suppose I must have been mistaken in what I said to Mrs. Redthorn," said Beau, when he was alone with the yachtsman.

"In what you said to whom?" asked Mr. Burnington.

"To Mrs. Rudthorn."
"I haven't the least idea what you said to Mrs.
— what's her name; and of course I don't know
whether you were mistaken or not. But between
you and me, Beau, I don't believe you were mistaken. You are too good a fellow to be mis-

"But you know Mrs. Redthorn, Mr. Burning-"But you know Mrs. Redthorn, Mr. Burnington?" suggested Beau.

"Do I know her? If I do know her, I don't
know that I know her. You see, Beau, I know so
many ladies, I don't know whom I know, you
know," added Mr. Burnington, with a gape, and
in a languid tone. "What did you say her name
was, Beau?"

"Mrs. Redthorn,"
"Bedthorn?"

"Mrs. Redthorn."

"Redthorn. Padthorn? mused the yachtsman.
"Redthorn. I'm sure I never heard the name
before. I should remember a name like that, for
a fellow don't hear it every day in the week."
"Didn't I ride in from Dorchester with you and
this lady today?" asked Beau.
"If you did, Beau, I was tipsier than I was the
other night when you picked me upoff the Castle.
I didn't know anything about it."
"Do you happen to know Captain Venegar?"
"I haven't that honor," replied Mr. Burnington. "Hold on! Stop a minute! I don't know
the gentleman. I wish I did, for he owns the
finest sloop yacht in these waters. Is he the gentleman that owns the Lydia?"
"He is the gentleman."

"He is the gentleman."
"Then, Beau, I am a little sensitive on Captain

"He is the gentleman."

"Then, Beau, I am a little sensitive on Captain Venegar; but that isn't the way I have heard the name pronounced, and I didn't recognize the word when you first spoke it. Day before yesterday, when I wanted to sail down to Hull, Bitkers, who is a member of our club—this is our club-room, Beau—offered to let me have his yacht. I'e told me where to find her, and described her to me. I went to the place, and, to make a short story of a long one, I took the wrong boat. His was the Lancer, but I took the Lydia; and I'll be roasted if I found it out till I got down to Hull, and went ashore. If Captain Venegar is a friend of yours, I hope you will explain this matter to him. It has annoyed me a good deal."
"I'll tell him about it, sir," replied Beau. "I think Captain Venegar wants to sell that sloop."
"Wants to sell her!" exclaimed Mr. Burnington. "Quite impossible! A man would be an idiot to sell such a yacht as that. Why, sne is worth her weight in gold. You must be mistaken, Beau."

taken, Beau."
"I heard Mrs. Redthorn say that Barton Redthorn was trying to buy her, and I think the only hitch in the way was that he hadn't money ough."
"Is that really so? Do you think you could buy
r for me, Beau? If you could you would save "Perhaps I could buy her; I don't know," replied Beau.

"But you know Captain Venegar, I believe. I heard some one say he was an English swell, rotten with money. Do you know where he lives? Where could I find him?" asked Mr. Burnington,

where could I find him? "asked Mr. Burnington, with eagerness.
"I don't know where he lives; but I think I could find him after a while."
"Find him, Beau, as you love me! Buy the yacht for me, at any rate?"
"How much are you willing to give for her?" asked Beau.
"It don't make the least difference what I give for her. Buy her at any price," added the yachtsman, carelessly.

man, carelessly.
"What do you think she is worth?" "I should say a thousand dollars; but give him two thousand dollars if he asks that. But I have an engagement at this hour, Beau. Go and find Captain Venegar; buy the Lydia before night, if you can. I don't like the name very much, but I suppose I can change it if she isn't registered."
"Where shall I find you again when I want to see you?" asked Beau.

"Where shall I tind you again when I want to see you?" asked Beau.

"I am often here at the club, especially about one o'clock, and generally in the evening," replied Mr. Burnington, with a gape, as though the conversation was boring him. "And by the way, Beau. if I buy that yacht. I may want you to go with me in her, for I think of spending the winter in the South. You shall go as first mate, and I will pay you good wages."

"Better and better!" thought Beau, as he left the room. The five dollar bill Mr. Burnington had given him was in his hand, for he would not trust it in his pocket. He was rich just now, and ne had learned that very day that riches take to themselves wings and fly away. He meant to get that money home, and he would keep it in his closed fist until he had done so.

The poor boy was almost beside himself. He not only had a commission to buy a yacht, and a chance to go on a cruise in her on wages, but he had \$5 in his fist. He could hardly believe he was Beau Grav, with nothing but Indian meal to eat, and with such up-hill work getting a living. But picking up the tipsy yachtsman had paid well, even if Mr. Burnington gave him nothing more, as he had almost promised to do.

When he reached home, he was almost out of well, even if Mr. Burnington gave him nothing more, as he had almost promised to do. When he reached home, he was almost out of breath with the haste he had made, but the five

breath with the haste he had made, but the five dollar bill was still in his fist. He laid it on the table at which Aunt Patty was seated, and the good lady screamed with astonishment at the sight of so much money.

"It's lucky you got it, Bowen, for my money hain't come from the bank in Providence yet, and I can't think what on airth's the reason. Where in ratur did you git that five dollar bill?" said the old lady.

Where in natur did you git that five dollar bill?" said the old lady.

"That's what I got for picking up the gentleman the other night off the Castle. It was all a mistake that giving me only five cents. He reit real bad when he found that the other man had given me only a nickel. But it's all right now, and I think we had better be looking up something for dinner besides Indian cake," said Bean.

thing for dinner besides Indian cake," said Bean.

Aunt Patty said she would go out and get the provisions, and Beau was glad to have a chance to think again by himself, without the responsibility of that five dollar bill on his mind. He had a lot of things to do. He must find Captain Venegar and see about the purchase of the yacht. He must attend to the getting back of the seven dollars of which Barr Redthorn had robbed him, for he had not for a moment thought of letting the young reprobate keep the money. If he bought the yacht for Mr. Burnington he might get a job in her as "first mate," wanch probably meant that he was to do all the work on board, to which he did not in the slightest degree object, for he wanted to work, and there was no other way of getting his living.

But Beau was pretty well satisfied with himself. He had actually earned \$14 25, though \$7 was not available just then. He had the money to go into the paper business now, but he had his doubts whether it was best for him to engage in a new undertaking before he had secretained whether

was not available just then. He had the money to go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper business now, but he had his go into the paper was to be seen. Aunt Patty soon came in with the dinner, and in a short time it was on the table. It was a princely feast compared with what they had had for the past few days. Beau felt like a lord when he had disposed of the meal. He had not felt so well for a week as he did at this particular moment, and he was anxious to prosecute the work he had in band. He walked over to Columbus aware a quicker than he had ever done the same distance before. He was astonished to find how pilucky he had become, for he went up to the front door of Mrs. Redthorn's house and rang the bell as though he had been an aristorat from Beacon street, who would be a welcome guest. The truth was that he was becoming familiar with the ways of the world, and his confidence was increasing with each new day of experience.

The servant who came to the door said the lady was in, and invited bim into the parior. In a few minutes she appeared, but Beau thought she was more stiff and distant than she had been before.

"I did not expect to see you again today, Bowen," said she, quite coidly, Beau thought.

"I did not expect to see you again today, and I wish you would excuse me for coming again so soon; but I want to see Captain Venegar very much indeed, and I don't know where to find him," replied Beau, very sorry that he had failen in the good graces of the beautiful lady.

"Do you want to tell him that you were mis-

taken in what you said about him?" asked Mrs. "Yes, ma'am; I want to tell him that for one thing; but I want to ask him if he will sell his

his yacht? Do you want to buy it?" "Sell his yacht? Do you want to buy it?" asked the lady.

"Yes, ma'am; I should like to buy it, not for myself, but for somebody else." Beau explained.

"You want it for Barton Redthorn; and his father dou't wish him to, have a boat, for the reason that he don't know how to manage one, and he is very reckless. I think I shall not tell you where to find Captain Venegar," replied the lady; and she seemed to be more like herself than when he first came.

"I don't want it for Bart; I don't believe in Bart. He knocked me down and took from me the money you gave me, and locked me up in the harness-room."

"He took it from you? The young wretch! But

harness-room."

"He topk:t from you? The young wretch! But I will get it again for you. I will give you the money now"; and the lady took the amount from her portenonnsie, and handed it to him.

Beau could not object to this arrangement; and he wondered if there were any houses to let on Beacon street. He hoped Aunt Patty's money would not come at all, for he was doing bravely getting his living.

"If you are sure you don't want the boat for Barton, I will tell you where —"
Suddenly she stopped without finishing the sentence. At the same instant she uttered a slight scream. She had been looking at Beau very earnestly. He did not know what to make of such conduct. She rose from her chair, and walked over to the poor boy. She looked wild and strange to Beau.

"What's the matter, ma'am? Is there anything out of the way about me?" he asked.

Instead of answering him, she put her hand upon his head, and brushed the hair away from his temple.

"Merciful heaven!" she exclaimed, staggering

his temple.
"Merciful heaven!" she exclaimed, staggering back to her chair. "But it cannot be possible?"
"I don't think it can, ma'am. What's going wrong, if you please? Are you sick, ma'am. You look pale," added Beau.
"Wait a few minutes till I return, Bowen," she replied, and left the room.

CHAPTER XX.

IN WHICH BEAU NEGOTIATES FOR THE SLOOP YACHT LYDIA.

"Here's a go!" exclaimed Beau to himself, out loud. "What in the world ails her now? Is she

loud. "What in the world ails her now? Is she going to faint away, as Bart's father did?"

It was all of quarter of an hour before the lady returned, and Beau made up his mind that she had fainted. But she was a woman; and perhaps she had a good excuse for fainting. She appeared again, and if she had swooned she had got over it. The color had come back to her cheeks, and she had recovered her self-possession.

"I hope you are batter, ma'am. I begin to be afraid there's something about me that makes folks faint," said Beau, as she bestowed a smile upon him on her return. "Mr. Reathorn flopped right over, and dropped on the floor the first time I saw him."

Mr. Redthorn!" exclaimed the lady. "Tell me ll about it."
Beau told her all about it. "He kept looking at the, and then he went down as though he had een shot," said he, "Let me look at your right temple once more, lowen," continued the lady, brushing away his

hair again.

"Is there anything funny about my right temple, ma'am? Is that what makes folks faint away when I'm round?" asked Beau, laughing.

"Did you ever notice a little soar on your temple, Bowen?" inquired Mrs. Redthorn, unable wholly to conceal her emotion.

"Yes, ma'am; I always noticed it ever since I can away the state of the state

"Yes,ma'am; I always noticed it ever since I can remember."

"Did your mother ever tell you how it was caused?" asked the lady, stepping back and looking him full in the face.

"No, ma'am; she never did; I never had any mother; she died when I was a little fellow. But my father told me I fell down and struck my head on a sharp stone when I was only 4 years old. I generally comb my hair over it so that you can't see it."

"Is your father living now?" asked the lady, apparently disappointed to have the scar accounted for.

"I don't know, ma'am; I don't think he is. He went off about a week ago, and we can't find out anything about him. Aunt Patty and I both think he has made away with himself," replied Beau, sadly.

think he has made away with himself," replied Beau, sadly.

"What makes you think that?"

The lady was so kind, and her tones were so tender, that Beau could not help telling her all about his father and all about Aunt Patty. But Mrs. Redthorn did not seem to be any wiser for the story to which she had listened.

"Did he leave anything for you and Aunt Patty to live on after he was gone?" asked she.

"No, ma'am; but he told me to call on Mr. Isaac P. Redthorn if we needed anything," replied Beau, as if taexcuse his father for neglecting to provide for those he left behind him.

"That's my brother-in-law!"

"Yes, ma'am; I know it is now. I did call upon him, and he fainted away."

Mrs. Redthorn was very much agitated, and she was silent for some minutes before she was in condition to resume the conversation.

"What was your father's name, Bowen?" asked she, when she had somewhat recovered from her emotion.

"He was Captain Hillman Gray," replied Beau.

emotion.

"He was Captain Hillman Gray," replied Beau, wondering if she knew him. "He was master of the ship Georgian."

"I never heard the name before," she added, Beau did not suppose she had, and he could not imagine what had caused all the commotion in the mind of the lady. There was another long pause, and the lady seemed to be in deep thought. She bestowed frequent glances upon him, and every time she looked at him she seemed to be the less satisfied with the situation.

it," replied Beau; and be was getting a little tired of the subject, as it prevented him from carrying out his plans for the rest of the day.

"It is vety strange," said the lady, as she looked at Beau again with all her beautiful eyes.

"That's just what I thought of it," added Beau.
"Now, ma'am, will you please to tell me where I can find Captain Venegar?"

"He boards at the Tremont House; but I cannot say that he can be found there," replied the lady. "He wishes to dispose of his yacht; but I do not wish him to sell it to Barton. If some one else desires to purchase it, I hope he will sell it."

one else desires to purchase it, I hope he will sell it."

"I want her for Mr. Burnington."

"Who is Mr. Burnington."

"He is the gentleman that looks like Captain Venegar, and I thought Mr. Venegar was Mr. Burnington all the time. I am sorry I made the mistake; but I couldn'thelp it. They look as near alike as two peas," replied Beau, ashamed of himself for the blunder.

"Are you sure Captain Venegar was not the person you picked up off the Castle?"

"Yes, ma'am; quite sure of it, though they do look just alike. But they don't act any more alike than a grasshopper does like av elephant. Mr. Burnington is a very nice gentleman."

"And I suppose Captain Venegar is not?" queried the lady, with a smile.

"I don't think he is as nice as Mr. Burnington," added Beau, candidly; but he did not know that the captain was expected to marry the beautiful widow.

"I expect Captain Venegar here this evening," continued the lady. He is going to England soon; and he wants to dispose of his boat before he leaves. If you don't find him at the Tremont House you had better come here again this even-

Beau promised to do so, and took his leave

ing."

Beau promised to do so, and took his leave without any ceremony. He hastened to the Tremont Heuse, but Captain Venegar was not in his room; he was out most of the time; they did not know when he would be in. Beau was sorry to lose any more time, for he had a special interest in the purchase of the Lydia. He left the hotel, and thought he would carry the seven dollars to Aunt Patty, for he felt that he had atalent for losing his money. He went down the steps of the hotel, but before he reacned the sidewalk he saw Captain Venegar approaching.

He looked as stiff and haughty as though he owned the city and felt proud of it. Beau looked sharply at him. His moustache was nicely curled, as Mr. Burnington's was not. He wore a black suit and a slik hat. But in the face he looked exactly like the gentleman at the "club rooms." The boy noticed some differences now which he had not observed before. At any rate he was satisfied that he was not Mr. Burnington.

"Captain Venegar, if you please," said Beau, stepping in front of the captain.

"What do you want of me, you young cub?" demanded the gentleman, harshly, and with a savage from on his brow.

"I want to speak with you, if you please, sir. I have just come from Mrs. Redthorn's," replied Beau, using a little policy to conciliate the captain.

"Well, what do you want? Did you tell her you had seen me drunk in the hands of a policeman?" demanded Captain Venegar.

"No, sir; I told her I was mistaken; that I had taken you for Mr. Burnington; and I am very sorry I made the mistake, and I hope you will forgive me," pleaded Beau, making a handsome apology.

"Who is Mr. Burnington?" asked Captain Venegar.

"I will take her at that price, for Mr. Burning-Captain Venegar injulged in a derisive laugh.

"Have you the money in your pocket? If you ave. I will give you a bill of sale of her at ace," he added.
"I will give you the money as soon as I can see "I will give you the money as soon as I can see Mr. Burnington. Will you please to write on a piece of paper that you will sell the sloop yacht Lydia for \$800 to Mr. Burnington?"

The captain was willing to do this, and he did it. With the paper in his pocket, Bean hastened to the "club rooms" in search of Mr. Burnington. The yachtsman was not there. He waited till dark when his enthusiastic friend appeared.

CHAPTER XXI. IN WHICH BEAU CONCLUDES THAT IT NEVER RAINS BUT IT POURS.

In spite of the excitement under which Beau was laboring, he could not help comparing the looks of the two centenien. But the result was the same as when he had met Captain Venegar. They looked just alike, and yet they were different.
"Ah, Beau, I am glad to see you again," said
Mr. Burnington, with the same cordial and Mr. Burnington, with the same cordial and nearty manner as when they had parted before dinner. "Have you seen your friend Captain

Venegar?"
"Yes, sir; and I have bought the yacht for you!"

"Yes, sir; and I have bought the yacht for you!"
answered Beau, triumphantly,
"Beau, my dear little fellow, you have made me
a happy man!" exclaimed Mr. Burnington. "Give
me your hand! Give me both of your hands! I
am your debtor for life."

The yachtsman suited the action to the word
and grasped both of the boy's hands. There was
no stiffness about Mr. Burnington; he did not put
on any airs, as Captain Venegar did. In a word,
he was a gentleman after Beau's own heart. He
could not remember when he had met a person he
liked so well, unless it was the beautiful lady in
Columbus avenue.

ked so well, unless it was the beautiful lady in columbus avenue. "You haven't asked the price of her, Mr. Burnngton," added Beau, who was quite as much lated as the enthusiastic yachtsman. "It doesn't make the least difference what the rice is. She is cheap at any price. I don't bother my head in the slightest degree as to what the costs. I was so delighted with her the day I sailed her down to Hull that I could not express any admiration in any other way than by drinking whiskey, and that is the reason I happened—just once in my life—to get intoxicated. I consider myself almost excusable for it under the circumstances."

But you haven't bought the boat yet," interposed Beau.
"Haven't bought her! Why, didn't you tell me you had bought her?" demanded Mr. Burnington,

ghast. "I made the trade, but of course it isn't finished "I made the trade, but of course it isn't ninshed yet," said Beau, laughing. "I didn't happen to have money enough about me to pay for her."
"Quite right, Beau. There is a little form to go through with that I didn't think of," said Mr. Burnington. "I entirely forgot that I was to pay for the craft; and that is really a flecessary part of the business. Do you happen to know what he asks for the sloop?"

of the business. Do you happen to know what he asks for the sloop?"
"As I traded for her, I could not very well help knowing," replied Beau, producing the paper Captain Venegar had signed.
"Quite straight! You have done it as well as a ship broker could have done it. What a long head you have on that little body of yours, Beau!" exclaimed Mr. Burnington, bestowing a look on the boy that made him blush.
"I got his name on the paper, and he can't go back on that," added Beau, as much delighted with himself as he was with the exuberant yachtsman.

"The best lawyer in Boston could not have managed it any better; and I should like to have you do all my business for me, Beau. But it is after bank hours, Beau; and at this moment I don't happen to have eight hundred dollars in my pocket any more than you did. Can you lend me this little sum till tomorrow morning, Beau?"
"Lend you eight hundred dollars! You are fooling with me," replied Beau. "But if you pay Captain Venegar tomorrow, that will be soon enough."

I can give him my check, but you see Captain "I can give him my cheek, out you see captain Venegar is a perfect stranger to me," mused Mr. Burnington. "I don't want any delay, for he may sell the yacht to some other person; and I would rather give five thousand dollars than lose her. When shall you see Captain Venegar again,

"I know where to find him this evening," replied the boy.

"You can tender him my check; that will show him that I am in carnest. But he need not give me the bill of sale until he has drawn the money. That is the best we can do; and that will prevent him from seiling the boat to any other person."

Mr. Burnington went into the other room; but he returned in a moment with a bank check in his hand. He handed it to Beau. It was made payable to Augustus Venegar, as he had written his name on the paper given to Beau, and signed by Wilder Burnington.

"Take the check to Captain Venegar and get a bill of sale of the boat tomorrow forenoon. You needn't bring it here tonight, for I am going to a party in Walnut street and I shall not be back until very late. Come tomorrow forenoon," said Mr. Burnington. "Don't lose the check, Beau, though it is not good for anything until it has Captain Venegar's name on the back of it. But it would make a delay; and that would be ten times worse than the loss of the money. I love you like a brother, Beau, but I shall love you like a mother if you get this matter through all right."

"I shall do my part of it, you had better be-I know where to find him this evening," re-

"I shall do my part of it, you had better be lieve," replied Beau, warmly, "I don't know whether he will take the check or not."
"I don't expect him to take it," replied Mr. Burnington. "It would not be reasonable to ask him to take a check signed by a total stranger to him. But let him see the check require tripler if him. But let him see the check tonight, if you can find him, and it will at least assure him that I

mean business. By-by, Beau, and be as smart as you have been in this business."

Beau left the room and went down stairs. He was so light and airy that it is a wonder ne did not go down heels over head instead of in the usual way. It was only five o'clock by the Park Bean left the room and went down stairs. He was so light and airy that it is a wonder he did not go down heels over head instead of in the usual way. It was only five o'clock by the Park Street Church, and it was too early to go to Mrs. Redthorn's. Besides, he had seven dollars in his pocket as well as the check, and he could not be entirely happy until he had given the money to Aunt Patty. As matters stood just now, he had no more concern about getting his living. Mr. Burnington had bought the sloop, and had promised that he should be "first mate" of her. More than this, he talked of going off on a cruise. He had not said just where he was going, and Beau was painfully aware that in a month or two the boating season would be entirely over. But he had capital enough to start in the paper business, or anything else that afforded a good opening. "Where on airth do you git so much money, Bowen Gray?" asked Aunt Patty, as he put the \$7 on the table before her. "I hope you hain't been tempted to do nothin' wrong; because you had better starve to death every day you live than foller in the ways of Satan."

The good lady looked all that she said; and she would certainly have suffered all the torments to which the flesh can be subjected rather than do an evil deed. She had always insisted that her nephew should set up the same high standard; and the boy was more afraid of doing wrong than he was of being drowned or burned to death.

"I didn't steal it, Aunt Patty; don't you be scared. I wouldn't steal a cent any more than you would; and I know you would rather be roasted on a cook stove than steal a pin. I made this money the other night in my boat," and Beau explained that the lady had given him the \$7 for saving the amount she had left in her summer residence from being taken by Bart.

"That isn't the worst of it, either, Aunt Patty, have just bought a sloop yacht for eight hundred dollars," added Beau.

"The boy has clean gone crazy!" exclaimed the good lady, looking at him in amazement. "What on airth do you mean b

dropped.
"I got a letter from the bank in Providence this

"I got a letter from the bank in Providence this afternoon," said Aunt Patty, "but there wasn't a cent o' money in it. Here is the letter; see if you can make out what it means."

Beau read the letter, in which the good lady was informed that her draft on the bank was not in due form.

in due form.
"I thought it was due any time when I had a mind to ask for it," added Aunt Patty.
"The draft or order was not made out right. You ought to have had two witnesses to your signature," Beau explained, after looking the letter wer again.
"But I have draw'd money out of that bank be

fore, and they ought to know how I write my name by this time," said the old lady with some indignation.
"But they don't know how somebody else might

indignation.

"But they don't know how somebody else might write your name, and for that reason they want write your name, and for that reason they want write your name, and for that reason they want write your name, and for that reason they want write to them again. I am going to support both of us. If I can keep on as I have begun I shall have no trouble about getting a living."

"What's the boy talkin' about? Do you expect to go about pickin' up drunken folks on the water? Do you expect women folks to leave a hund'ed and fifty dollars in every empty house for you to go round and pick up? You've been lucky; and that's ail that can be said on't. You may live a hund'ed years afore you make twelve dollars in that way agin. There's no dependin'n things o' that sort. It won't be gittin' a livin' till you have stiddy work at sunthin' or other,"

"But I'm going to have steady work at something, Aunt Patty," said Beau. "I may have to go away from home; but I suppose you had just as lief go down to Renoboth and stay, if I pay your board, and send the money for your clothes?"

"Goodness sake alive!" exclaimed Aunt Patty, dropping the stocking she was darning, "What on airth be you thinkin' about now, Bowen?"

Bean explained that he expected to go first mate of the Lydia, now that Mr. Burnington had bought her. He talked of going off somewhere, he did not know where; and he expected to do the work on board of the yacht. The good woman did not like the idea of having the boy leave her; but she said she would not make any fuss about the matter till he knew whether he was going or not.

Atter supper, when Beau was ready to leave

not.

After supper, when Beau was ready to leave home for Columbus avenue, he was not a little surprised to receive a visit from Mr. Spiker. The main stay of the great house seemed to be in ex-

cellent condition and to be carrying his heavy ourden quite comfortably.

"I had some conversation with one of the members of our firm today on a subject in which we are both interested," Mr. Spiker began, after the usual commonplace formalities.

"What was that, Spike?" asked Beau, almost protected.

profanely.
"Spike" exclaimed the mainstay, aghast.
"That's what Mr. Birney called you, Mr. Spiker; "We want to see you at the store. We have concluded that we may want you," added Mr.

CHAPTER XXII. IN WHICH BEAU BECOMES THE FIRST MATE OF

Beau leaped to the conclusion that he had bee sent for by Messrs. Marshon, Jord & Co. to wor in the great store, and for the great house. Not that he had a prospect of a "steady job," he was sent for. He wondered if the men who kept the

sent for. He wondered if the men who kept the twenty or more stores where he had applied for something to do would not send for him.

"Our business is increasing, and we need more help," continued Mr. Spiker. "We do a great deal of judicious advertising, and, with our present force, we can't attend to customers as fast as they present themselves."

"Did anybody tell you to come after me?" asked Beau, in his matter-of-fact way.

"Mr. Jord consulted me in regard to you. Jord is a first-rate fellow, and I am always willing to advise him in regard to the business," replied Mr. Spiker, stroking his chin, where a few sickly white hairs encouraged the owner to hope he might some day have a beard.

"Well, what does he want of me?" inquised Beau, not as much interested as he would have been a few days before in the question under consideration.

been a few days before in the question under consideration.

"Mr. Jord is a good fellow, if you know how to handle him," said Mr. Spiker, with a very complacent look, as though he could handle Mr. Jord or any other dry-goods man. "Jord is the fellow you saw the day you went there. He was very tavorably impressed by your appearance and what I said in regard to you. The result was he suggested that I should see you and invite you to visit the store."

"But he suggested that I should put on some better clothes, and I don't happen to have any

better clothes, and I don't happen to have any more clothes than I went just now," added Bean, "Is it possible?" exclaimed Mr. Spiker, standing back, and surveying the patched garments of "I can get some more if I conclude to go t

the boy.

"I can get some more if I conclude to go to Marshon, Jord & Co.'s," continued Beau; but he was not quite ready to waste any of the \$12 on clothes till the future looked a little more settled, "But you can call and see Mr. Jord. After what I said about you he seemed to feel no little interest in you," said Mr. Spiker.

"After what you said!" exclaimed Beau.
"Of course; I worked the case up for you, and I did the best I could. If you get the place it will afford me great satisfaction to know that I have assisted a very worthy young fellow. Jord will turn you over to Birney. Birney is not a bad fellow. Birney thinks a good deal of himself and is a little inclined to put on airs, especially in his relations with his associates in the store. When he first called me 'Spike' I was rather disposed to be offended, and I still think it is a liberty that one gentleman ought not to take with the name of another gentleman."

"Ahem!" laughed Beau.
"Have you got a cold, Bowen Gray?" asked Mr. Spiker.
"Not much. I don't believe it will do for me to

Spiker.

"Not much. I don't believe it will do for me to go to work at Marshon, Jord & Co.'s."

"Why not?"
"Mr. Birney can't cut my last name, but he may the first. My name is Bowen, and if he should cut it short to Beau it would break my heart and I should jump into the frog pond." "You would get used, to it, as I have. I think you had better call at our store tomorrow morning about 9 o'clock. I will see that you are properly introduced."

erly introduced."
"I don't know about that. How much do you pay your help?" asked Beau, not quite willing to shut himself out in case he should want a job, as he insisted in calling it, in spite of the protest of Mr. Spiter.

be insisted in calling it, in spite of the protest of Mr. Spiker.

"We pay all prices, from \$3 a week up to \$50."

"I suppose you get \$50, and I should get only \$3," suggested Beau, with a smile.

"I don't get all I'm worth to the firm. Birney has said twenty times that the concern could not be run without me, and if I should die or leave, they would have to close up the business. I like to be modest; but, between you and me, Bowen Gray, he is more than balfright. I am the senior in my department, and I have a sort of general superintendence over it. Of what use is it for them to sell goods if they can't be bundled properly and promptly? You can see, therefore, how much depends on me and my department, and how much the success of the firm depends upon me. But I don't get \$50 a week, Bowen Gray?"

"Is that so?"

me. But I don't get too.
"Is that so?"
"But I have every reason to believe the distin"But I have every reason to believe the distin-

"But I have every reason to believe the distinguished members of the firm appreciate my arduous services, and that in due time I shall be rewarded with the maximum stipend," replied Mr. Spiker, projecting his under lip.

"You will be rotten with stamps when you get the maximum stipend, won't you, Mr. Spiker?"

"Tut, tut, tut! Don't make use of such yulgar and the maximum stipend, won't you get the maximum stipend, won't you have for the page in the creat

"Tat, tut, tut! Don't make use of such vulgar expressions, if you are to take a place in the great establishment of Marsbon, Jord & Co. You will be in the presence of ladies then."

"If I conclude to go to work at your shop, I will call in a day or two. Give my respects to Mr. Jord," added Beau, lightly.

Mr. Spiker left the wbarf, thinking that Beau was becoming rather "airy" for a boy with patches on his trousers. Beau thought it was time to meet Captain Venegar, and he nastened to complete the purchase of the yacht. He was admitted to the house of Mrs. Redthorn, for the servant knew him by this time. He found the lady and the captain in the sitting-room. In spite of himself, he could hardly help thinking he was looking at Mr. Burnington when he gazed upon

lady and the captain in the sitting-room. In spite of himself, he could hardly help thinking he was looking at Mr. Burnington when he gazed upon Captain Venegar. The latter was full of dignity and reserve, compared, with the former. Aside from the difference in the clothing, the two men were alike in every respect, except the arrangement of the hair and moustache.

When Captain Venegar turned his head around to see something to which the lady called his attention Beau noticed that he had a mole on his neck about two inches farther back than his ear. It was large and oddly shaped for a mole; but the collar concealed it except when he turned his head as far as he could to the right. This was the first distinguishing mark he had observed on either of the gentlemen. But he could not have mistaken one for the other, they were so very different in their manners.

"Well, boy, are you still in the ship-broker business?" asked Captain Venegar, his nose curled up and his lips pursed out to indicate his contempt for the youth who had told bad stories about him; and it did not seem to improve the situation that he had confessed his mistake and apologized for it.

"No. sir. I want to finish one trade before I

situation that he had confessed his mistake and anologized for it.

"No, sir. I want to finish one trade before I begin on another," replied Beau, taking the check from his pocket.

"Well, are you ready to complete the negociation you began with me this afternoon?" inquired Captain Venegar, his whole face curling and wrinking with disdain.

"What makes you look so cross at the boy, Augustus?" asked Mrs. Reathorn, playfully. "I hope you have forgiven Bowen for what he said, for he has apologized and confessed that he was mistaken."

nor he has appropriet and controls mistaken."

"I am ready to complete the trade," replied Beau, and he unfolded the check and carried it to the captain.

"What have you there?"

"A check for eight hundred dollars, payable to

you."
"This looks like business," replied Captain
Venegar. "Mr. Burnington does business

Venegar. "Mr. Burning.co."
promptly."
"Yes, sir; he means business every time."
"Yes, sir; he means business every time."
"Yes, sir; he means business every time." "Yes, sir; he means business every time."

Beau expected the captain would object to the check; and if he did he was ready to meet the objection. But the owner of the Lydia, after carefully scrutinizing the paper, did not seem disposed to find any fault with it.

"May I do a little writing ou your table, Mrs. Redthorn?" asked the captain, as he rose from his chair.

his chair. "Certainly. Have you sold your yacht?" in

"Certainly. Have you sold your yacht?" inquired the lady.
"I have," he replied, and handed her the check.
She took it and looked it over.
"Who is Mr. Wilder Burnington?" she asked,
"I don't know; I never saw him and never heard
of him before in my life till this afternoon," replied Captain Venegar, as he took a sheet of
paper from a portfolio and began to write.
"Can you tell me, Bowen?"
"Yes, ma'am; he's the gentleman I picked up
in the yacht off the castle, and a very nice gentleman he is, toc. he never was tipsy but once in his
life, and he never will be again. He was in the
Lydia when I picked him up."
Captain Venegar stopped writing and looked
sharply at Beau when he said this, but Mr. Burnington had explained how he happened to be in
the sloop, and the boy repeated his account of the
matter.
"There, Mr. Gray, will you look that paper over,

ington had explained how he happened to be in the sloop, and the boy repeated his account of the master.

"There, Mr. Gray, will you look that paper over, and see if it is satisfactory?" said Captain Venegar, when he had written the bill of sale.

Beau looked it over, and as far as he could see it was satisfactory; but he asked the late owner of the sloop for an order to the person in charge of the Lod at odliver her to the purchaser. The captain gave this also. Having completed his business, he moved towards the door.

"Good by, Mrs. Redthorn, and thank you for all you nave done for me. I suppose I shall have nothing more to come here for," said Beau, who made up his mind that he might never see the beautiful lady again.

"Good by, Bowen; but I hope I shall see you again soon," replied the lady, with one of her sweetest smiles.

Beau hoped so, too; and as he walked down the steps he wondered why she seemed to take so much interest in him. Captain Venegar did not like him; Captain Venegar hated him. That was why he looked so cross at him. In this connection he could not help thinking of the conversation in the stable. It was Captain Venegar whe told Mr. Redthorn that no "would see him through to the end, whatever it may become necessary to do," Beau had already satisfied himself that he was the boy who was in the rich man's way; and he could not help believing that Captain Venegar meant to do him harm. However, he was glad to get away from him, and hoped he should never see him again. He looked just like Mr. Burnington at the "elub rooms," and delivered to him the bill of sale of the sloop. Mr. Burbington at the "club rooms," and delivered to him the bill of sale of the sloop.
"Beau, I should kiss you if you were not a boy," said the yachtman. "You have managed this business like an expert. Did Captain Venegar

object to the check?"
"No, sir; he didn't say a word about it."
"All right; and now you are the first mate of the sloop, Next week we must sail for the South,' added Mr. Burnington.

MINTS TO GOOD HEALTH.

Dangers from Decaying Teeth-Morning Work-Angina Pectoris-Salt for the Threat-Capacities of Lungs, Etc.

civilized people have sounder teeth, as a rule, than are found among the nighty civilized. On the contrary, the conditions of culture and refinement favor the preservation of health through care and cleanliness. Cleopatra was said to have been the most beautiful woman of her time, but what would be thought of the claims of a modern belle whose smiles should be marred by a display of teeth in various stages of decay, as were those of Egypt's famous queen? Beautiful and well-kept teeth do more than anything else to atone for defective features. But there are other considerations of far greater importance than mere perations of far greater importance than mere personal beauty, which require that the teeth should be carefully watched from farancy to old age. Neglected teeth are frequently the cause of disease, and death. I do not remember ever to have seen a case of facial neuralgia that could not be traced to this cause. In recent cases a cure can generally be effected by extracting such teeth as are much decayed, and filling those that can be saved in that way. I have recently had two patients, one of whom had suffered almost constantly for two years with neuralgia of the face and neck. I advised the removal of two teeth and the filling of all others where cavities could be found; and since that time, about two months, there has been no return of the trouble. The other, a young lady of 16, with teeth that are beautiful and perfect in appearance, has suffered frequently with neuralgic headache. I could discover no defect in the teeth, and began to distrust my theory of the origin of neuralgia in the head; but I advised her to consult a dentist, and he discovered narrow but deep cavities in the crowns of five teeth; these were filled a month ago, and there has been no return of the headache. It should be known that ORDINARILY CURES ARE THUS EFFECTED

ORDINARILY CURES ARE THUS EFFECTED in recent cases only. I have, in several cases of long standing, advised extraction of all the teeth. There is an interruption of the disease usually for a few months, but it is and to return again, but with diminished force. Decay is death, and dead and decaying teeth poison the blood by absorption, and debilitate the patient. There is nothing so repulsive to the sense of smell as a decayed tooth; nothing that more surely earries disease to the vital organs than to inhale effluvia from such sources of corruption; nothing that so cayed tooth; nothing that more surely earries disease to the vital organs than to inbaie effluvia from such sources of corruption; nothing that so nauseates and disgusts everybody as fetid breath emanating from such decay. I nover saw an adult person with bad teeth who had not dyspepsia, and who was not more or less untidy. Almost unconsciously, there is a want of self-respect. If cleanliness is next to godliness, why should not uncleanliness be next to something else? Parents should look often and carefully to their children's teeth, as well as to their own. If decay commences, even with the first teeth, they should be filled. If the permanent front teeth project outward so as to prevent the lips from closing easily, the defect should be remedied at all hazards, for if the air habitually reaches the lungs through the mouth, bronchial trouble is certain to result soomer or later. Parasites always infest neglected teeth; and tartar accumulates and burrows downward, destroying the periostium and the teeth. To guard against these evils great care is necessary. Soap will destroy the parasites, and proper tooth powder, used occasionally, will prevent the tartar from accumulating. I would advise the greatest caution in the selection of preparations for the teeth. Many of those that are advertised contain acids, and although they clean teeth perfectly at first, will in time inevitably destroy them. It matters not, however, what pian is adopted to preserve the teeth, so long as the object is attained and the methods employed are not destructive.

Morning Work.

Morning Work.

Perhaps, on the whole, moderately early rising is now a commoner practice in cities than it was forty years ago. It seems strange that the habit of lying in bed hours after the sun is up should ever have obtained a hold on the mulitude of brain-workers, as undoubtedly it had in times past. Hour for hour, the intellectual work done in the early morning, when the atmosphere is as yet unpoisoned by the breath of myriads of actively moving creatures, must be, and as a matter of experience is, incomparably better than that done at night. The habit of writing and reading fate in the day and far into the night, "for the sake of quiet," is one of the most mischievous to which a man of mind can addict himself. When the body is jaded the spirit may seem to be at rest, and not so easily distracted by the surroundings which we think less oftrusive than in the day; but this seeming is a snare. When the body is weary, the brain, which is an integral portion of the body, and the mind, which is simply brain function, are weary too. If we persist in working one part of the system because some other part is too tired to trouble us, that cannot be wise management of self. The feeling of tranquility which comes over the busy and active man about 10.30 or 11 o'clock ought not to be regarded as an incentive to work. It is, in fact, the effect of a lowering of vitality consequent on the exhaustion of the physical sense. forty years ago. It seems strange that the habit

NATURE WANTS AND CALLS FOR PHYSIOLOGICAL REST. Instead of complying with her reasonable demand, the night-worker halls the "feeling" of mental quiescence, mistakes it for clearness and acute ness, and whips the jaded organism with the wil until it goes on working. What is the result Immediately, the accomplishment of a task fair; well, but not half so well, as if it has been performed with the vigor of a refreshed brain, working its in well. ing in health from proper health. Remotely, later on, comes the penalty to be paid for unna ral exertion—that is, energy wrung from ex-bausted or weary nerve centres under pressure. This penalty takes the form of "nervousness." perhaps sleeplessness, almost certainly some loss or depreciation of function in one or more of the great organs concerned in nutrition. To relieve these maiadies—springing from this unsuspected cause—the brain worker very likely has recouns. cause—the brain worker very likely has recount to the use of stimulants, possibly alcoholic, or may be simply tea or coffee. The sequel need in be followed. Night work during student life as in atter years is the fruitful cause of much une plained, though by no means inexplicable suffing, for which it is difficult, if not impossible, find a remedy. Surely morning is the time work, when the whole body is rested, the b relieved from its tension, and mind power a best.—(Lancet.

Our country, with its bracing climate, its n imited possibilities for individual advancement stimulating to constant mental activity; the bigh pressure of its school system, thought to bear on young brains that are little more than jelly; the general greed for sensational literature; its exciting methods in business, politics, and even in religion, bid fair to make nerve disorders jeity; the general preced for sensational interature; its excitting methods in business, politics, and even in religion, bid fair to make nerve disorders (neurosis) the special characteristic of our nation, These allments are multitudinous in number, protean in form, exceedingly hard to cure, and even though they have killed the patient, often leave not the slightest trace of their presence when searched for at a post-mortem examination. Among these nerve disorders is angina pectoris—an internal neuralgia. The pain comes on in sudden paroxysms. It centres in the region of the heart and radiates over the left side of the chest and left arm, though sometimes over both sides and arms. It is excruciating, and is accompanied by a peculiar sensation of anxiety and constriction, and often with other disturbances, rendering the face sometimes flushed, but generally pale, and the pulse sometimes full and violent, but generally feeble and firegular. Between the paroxysms, the person is wholly free from pain, and apparently in perfect health. The best medical experts cannot discover the cause of the trouble. And yet the patient may drop dead without an instant's warning, and the post-mortem examination when the patient was alive. In many such cases, death seems to result from a paralysis of some nervous centre; still, in others, there is a rupture of the heart. Though the severe suffering may seem to demand the administration of chioroform or alcohol, neither should be administered, as the result might prove fatal. Says Dr. Winsor, in a paper on the subject, "In the way of prevention, we can only urge the importance of a most temperate, guarded and unexciting mode of life, giving the patient detailed cautions." This "way of prevention" we would, strongly emphasize as adapted to all tendencies to nervous disorders, though many of them need in addition an abundance of casily-digested food, and often a complete change of sene.

Salt for the Threat.

Salt for the Threat.

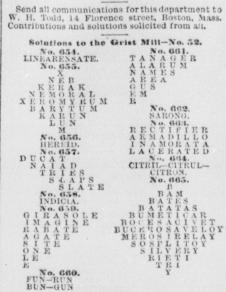
In these days, when diseases of the throat are so universally prevalent, and in so many cases fatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in befatal, we feel it our duty to say a word in behalf of a most effectual, if not positive cure for sore throat. For many years—indeed, we may say during the whole of a life of more than forty years—we have been subject to sore throat, and more particularly to a dry, hacking couch, which is not only distressing to ourselves, but to our friends and those with whom we are brought into business contact. Last fall we were induced to try what virtue there was in common salt. We commenced by using it three times a day—morning, noon and night. We dissolved a tableshoonful of pure table salt in about a half small tumbler full of water. With this we gargled the throat most thoroughly just before meal time. The result has been that during the entire winter we were not only free from coughs and colds, but the dry, hacking cough has entirely disappeared. We attribute these satisfactory results solely to the use of salt gargle, and most cordially recommend a trial of it to those who are subject to diseases of the throat. Many persons who have never tried the salt gargle have the impression that it is unpleasant. Such is not the case. On that it is unpleasant. Such is not the case. On the contrary, it is pleasant, and after a few days' use no person who loves a nice, clean mouth and a first-rate sharpener of the appetite, will aban-Capacities of Lungs.

Dr. Nagorsky, having measured the capacities of lungs of 630 boys and 314 girls in the schools of the district of St. Petersburg, now publishes the results of his investigation in a Russian medical paper, the Surgeon. He has found that the capacity of lungs, in relation to the weight of the body, is 65 cubic centimetres for each kilogramme of weight in boys, and 57 cubic centimetres for girls. The law of Quetelet being that, with

children below 15 years of age, the weight of the hody is proportionate to the square of the height, Dr. Nagorsky has found that it is proportional to 2.15 of the same; while the capacity of lungs is proportional to 2.4 of the height for boys, and to the square of the height for girls. Dr. Nagorsky's researches will soon be published as a separate work. As to the relation between the weight of man angule capacity of lungs it is tolerably perman angule capacity of lungs it is tolerably permanent. man and the capacity of lungs, it is tolerably permanent, and its variations are mostly due to differences in the amount of fat in the bodies of difference are It is not true that savage tribes and semidifferent men.

THE GRIST MILL.

EDITED BY "COMUS,"



No. 702-Numerical. 1, 2, 3, is a title; 2, 3, 4, 5, is gain; Whole is once mo

Dorchester, Mass. No. 703-Half-Square. 1. A certain plant; 2. Certain minerals consisting of antimulous acid and lime; 3. To knead; 4. Jewels; 5. A fine rain; 6. Small insects; 7. A river of Scotland; 8. A Roman coin; 9. In Manayunk, Penn. DANDY LYON.

No. 704-Rebus. (To the beginners.)
IN IN
'Tis not the game called in and in;

Nor is it individed:
But you may find it just the same,
That is, it you're provided
With a Webster's dictionary,
And are not dull, but wary. Aurora, Ill. No. 705—Diamond.

1. A letter; 2. A border; 3. To cause; 4. A surrical instrument; 5. Bandages; 6. A kind of clay; 7. The body of a statue; 8. A coin; 9. A letter.

Jersey City, N. J. JERSEYITE.

No. 706-Decapitation. A coat of arms if you should behead, What is found indoors you'll have instead. San Francisco, Cal. Miss T. Gogue.

No. 707-Octagou.

1. Decline; 2. A decision of a court; 3. Wandering; 4. An arrogant menace; 5. Applied; 6. Pours a flood; 7. To committ to memory.

Lawrence, Mass. Arrhur F. Holt. No. 708-Rebus. (To "Capt. N. Frank".)

SKELETON. Boston, Mass. No. 709-Square.

1. A socie; 2. A girl's name; 3. To desire; 4. Ferment; 5. A girl's name.

Dorchester, Mass.

I. Guess.

No. 710-Anagrams. 1. HANG WILBER KEYNOTE. 2. TO REST IS PREFERRED.
3. BOB LAKELY, GONE WEST.
4. ANDY W. BURNES.
Augusta, Ga. A. T. SPOON. No. 711-Hour-Glass. (To my friend "T. Ransfer," with best respects.)

To my friend "T. Ransfer," with best respects.)

1. Edifices; 2. Dropsy of the brain (med.); 3.

To symbolize; 4. A village of France; 5. A market town of Savoy; 6. Tranquilities; 7. A coin; 8.

In "The Grist Aill"; 9. To riddle (prov. Eng.);
10. Rests; 11. Small ribbons of silk sewed to books, to be put between the leaves; 12. A parish of Scotland; 13. Brainless (rare); 14. Differential screws, so named from the inventor; 15. Constances. Diagonals, left to right down—The state of being without a home.
Diagonals, left to right up—Destitute of pro-

tection.
Centrals-The quality of being without compassion.
San Francisco, Cal. CAPT. N. FRANK. SOLUTIONS AND PRIZE-WINNERS IN FOUR WEEKS.

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BEECH NUT—Three-square, diamond and numerical. CAPT. N. FRANK—Fifteen-letter bour-giass. JERSEYITE—Diamond. JENNIE MAY—Square, diamond and numerical. MISS T. GOGNE—Hour-glass.

Prize-Winners.

1. Ned Hazel, Aurora, Ill.

2. Miss L. Any, Englishtown, N. S.
No. 665 (O. POSSUM), New Haven, Conn.

The following sent correct solutions to the "Grist Mill" of December 28:
Ned Hazel, Miss L. Any, O. Possum, Arthur F. Holt, Trebor, Dandy Lyon, Korn Kake, Ben, Mrs. Mary W., Don Carlos, A. G. K. and Globe.

Chaff.

LIVE YANKEE will open a department in a few days in the Lynn Union, and he would be pleased to receive puzzles from all. Address Edwin A. Durgin. 25 Winter street, Boston,

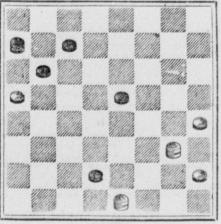
List of Awards on the Word Strangled.

The Trenton (N. J.) Gazette mentions the case Company, that city, who was cured by St. Jacobs Oil of an attack of rheumatism, which had confined him to his bed for seventeen weeks. He CHECKERS.

CHARLES F. BARKER..... Boston, February 1, 1882.

All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass. Chess and checker players' headquarters, No. 15 Pemberton square.

Position No. 913. BY L. M. STEARNS. BLACK.



Black to move and win. Game No. 1341-Laird and Lady. Played at Spennymoor, England, between James Smith and a friend. Smith's move. [From the English Draught Player.] | From the English Draught Player.|
11..15	13..17	17..22	18..27	9..13
22..17	19..15	27..24	14..10	25..21
8..11	11..16	19..23	27..32	31..27
23..19	24..20	24..19	22..18	B10...7
9..13	16..19	3...8A	32..27	13..17
17..14	23..16	19..15	30..26	21..14
10..17	12..19	22..26	5...9	6..10
21..14	16..11	31..22	25..22	B. wins.
15..18	7..16	23..27	26..31	
23..23	20..11	32..23	29..25	
A A Park more first introduced by my case.				

A-A new move, first introduced by my esteemed friend, H. Richardson of Hartlepool.

B-Thought the line was clear.—[J. Smith.

Game No. 1342-Laird and Lady. Game No. 1342—Laird and Lady.

Played at New York in the friendly match between Messrs. Reed and Schaefer.

11..15 15..18 4..11 7..11 6..10 123..19 24..20 19..16 24..19 15..6 8..11 6..10 12..19 9..14 -1..10 22..17 27..24 24..8 29..25 25..22 9..13 10..17 3..12 2..6 10..15 17..14 26..22 25..22 19..15 32..27 10..17 17..26 5..9 11..18 A14..18 21..14 31..8 28..24 22..15 1.30..25 A—This play on the part of Mr. Reed brought 21...14 31., S 28..24 22...15 1-30..25

A—This play on the part of Mr. Reed brought forth such a simultaneous grunt of ohs! from the spectators that he threw down the pieces and resigned, supposing he had lost the game. While playing the next game his mind reverted to the move he had made, when he round he had not lost it, but by continuing the play 13...17, 22...13, 15...19, he could have drawn the game.

(Var. 1.)

La a subsequent game he made the same move to this point, when the "doctor" varied:

to this point, when the "doctor" varied:
27, 24 18, 23 10 6 23, 18 20, .11
18, 25 19, 15 31, 27 6, 9 15, 8
30, 21 23, 27 6, 2 18, 15 Drawn,
15, 18 15, 10 27, 23 9, 14
24, 19 27, 31 2, 6 12, 16 -Turf, Jan. 20.

Game No. 1843-Old Fourteenth. Played between Mr. George Oak and a friend at he New England chess and checker rooms Friend's move. Friend's move.

11.15 9.14 5.. 9 6.. 9 19..24
23..19 29..25 20..16 13.. 6 27..23
8..11 7..11 11..20 10..14 24..27
22..17 24..20 19..16 31..27 23..19
4..8 11..15 12..28 1..10 27..31
25..22 28..24 21..17 2.. 6 17..22
15..18 8..11 14..30 10..15 Oak wins,
22..16 26..23 23.. 5 6..10
11..18 2.. 7 30..23 15..19
17..13 30..26 27.. 2 10..17

Game No. 1344-Bristol. Played at New York recently between Messrs. Reed and Coakley. Reed's move. 11..16 26..22 6..10 14.. 9 11..16

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Solution of Position No. 912. ** BY B. J. HAMM.

13..17 11.. 2 5..23 17..21 21..16
4..11 1.. 6 19..26 28..19 B. wins,

10.. 7 2.. 9

M—r, B—s, Big Hollow, N. Y.—Have answered you by mail.
R. W. W—s, Odebolt, Ia.—Balance of money R. W. W. S. Oldstor, Trackets.
Thanks.
B. J. H—m, Chicago, Ill.—Have mentioned the fact to the editor. You will receive the paper the fact to the editor. You will receive the paper of that date.

H. F. Schellhorss, Brooklyn, N. Y.—Have forwarded to your address a copy of the second edition of the "W. C. B." Thanks.

W. E. P.——t, Lewiston, Me.—Your letter received and we have mailed you the book. Thanks.

H. W. B.——p. So. Paris, Maine.—1. Have written you the price of the work. 2. We have on hand the second edition of the "A. C. P." Price, 75 cents; postpaid.

I. D. J. S.——t, New York city.—Games forwarded to you.

Checker News.

MR, MARTINS AT GALASHIELS.

Mr. Martins' first visit to Galashiels has been most successful, and was highly appreciated by all. From Monday till Thursday he was engaged in playing exhibition games daily from noon till 10 p. m. Some seventy-eight games were played by him, of which he won 64, the remaining 14 being drawn. Of these James Hepburn secured 4 out of 8 games; William Beil, 3 out of 6; John Johnson, 3 out of 6; Elliot Millar, 3 out of 13, and James Hay, 1 out of 2. Mr. Martins, it will be seen, did not lose a single game, although meeting all comers. The Gala Club, having been formed only a year ago, the above scores of its members must be considered most satisfactory. It is expected that Mr. Martins' visit will give more confidence to the players and a strong impetus to the game. The club anticipates another visit from Mr. Martins in the spring, when they hope for an equally pleasant and harmonious meeting.

The Scotsman gueries: "Who, can and will except Checker News.

Reed. . 6 Avery. . 2 Drawn. 2 10 games, Reed. . 4 Coakley. 2 Drawn. 2 5 games. Reed. . 4 Coakley. 2 Drawn. 2 8 games. Reed. . 0 Davie. . 3 Drawn. 0 3 games. Reed. . 3 DeForest1 Drawn. 2 6 games. Reed. . 3 DeForest1 Drawn. 2 6 games. Reed. . 2 Kelly. . 1 Drawn. 2 5 games. Reed. . 2 Kelly. . 1 Drawn. 2 12 games. Reed. . 7 Pierce. . 5 Drawn. 4 13 games. Reed. . 2 Schaefer. 1 Drawn. 10 13 games. Reed. . 4 Spiller. . 0 Drawn. 0 4 games. Mr. Davie has the pleasure of knowing he won three games in succession from the Pittsburger.—[Turf.

is almost an utter impossibility. His backers send him on entirely alone. He has no one to assist him or give points, and, Boston being Barker's home, he has virtually to contend against the entire lot of Boston players residing there. For him I feel sorry, but as regards his backers, they almost deserve to lose their money."

[Turf.]
A New York correspondent sends the following to the Cincinnati Commercial: "As long as Mr. Reed plays in Boston under the conditions that he has in his last two matches success or victory

backers, they almost deserve to lose their money."

The gentleman from New York who was so kind as to give the above information to the Commercial, "for him we feel sorry," as he is mistaken in regard to the affair. But who knows the "true inwardness" of this gentleman's feelings. Can be have lost a dollar or two on the match? Who can tell? For his benefit and a few others who have the same opinion, we would say that Mr. C. F. Barker did not have or need any help from the Boston players, as he was fully competent to take care of himself with Mr. Reed every time, but when he requires help he knows where and when to look for it.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and the early stages of Consumption, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and purifies the blood. By druggists.

WASHINGTON.

The Weakness of a Contested Election Case.

What Congress Has Done and What It Has to Do.

An Effort to Reduce the Salaries of the Higher Officials.

WASHINGTON, January 30 .- The testimony in the contested election case of Bailey vs. Barber, from the eighth congressional district of Virginia, has been printed for the use of the committee on elections. The weakness of the contestant's position is such that the case will never receive the serious consideration of the House, and it is suspected that the principal object Mr. Bailey had in view in opposing Mr. Barber's election was to secure the emoluments which are usually given to disappointed contestants. Barber received 15,599 votes, against 9170 votes cast for Bailey. Bailey claims that Barber, at the time of his election, was ineligible, not being a bona fide resident or inhabitant of Virginia, and in a general way alleges that at several voting in a general way alleges that at several voting precincts large numbers of persons were allowed to vote for him who had not paid the capitation tax required by the law of Virginia; and that at several voting precincts of the State, outside of Alexandria, illegal votes were received from persons not residents of the State and counted for Barber. He avers that large numbers of lawful voters were prevented from voting, or had their votes rejected, which, had they been received, would have been cast for the contestant. Bailey's mode of contest does not conform to the requirements of law in such cases provided. It neither specifies the number nor the names of the persons who, not being qualified votets, were allowed to vote, nor is any precinct specified where any of the frauds or abuses complained of were any of the frauds or abuses complained of were practised. Barber, in his response, says that he was eligible and qualified to be a representative, having been born in Virginia, always remained a citizen thereof, and never was a citizen of any other district, State or territory. He denies Bailey's charges in toto, and says that he cannot be justly or legally called to defend a contest so illegally constituted and so vaguely propounded.

What Congress Has to Do. precincts large numbers of persons were allowed

What Congress Has to Do. Two of the seven months usually allotted as the duration of the long session of Congress have passed, and only one appropriation has passed passed, and only one appropriation has passed the House, and that (the fortification) is with the Senate committee on appropriations. Formerly there were twelve of the general bills, but lately the agricultural and District of Columbia have been added, and it is now urged that the Mississippi improvement appropriation be made a bill by liself. There are many contested election cases that will develop a good deal of acrimonious debate in the House, and there is a feeling that the present session will be noted mainly for the number of bills introduced and the small number disposed of. In the Senate, Sherman's funding bill is still the order of business, and may occupy two or three days more. When the funding bill has been disposed of—rejected probably, but possibly amended so as to pass—there will be a struggle for the floor. Ingalls will insist upon the consideration of his resolution, declaring that the arrears of pension act ought not to be repealed, and Morrill will urge a consideration of his tariff commission bill. Both these subjects have been partially discussed. Edmunds has a bill on the calendar for the suppression of polygamy, which he has given notice he will press. The Senate has consented to the nominations of President Arthur with great unanimity. The rejection of a postmaster whose nomination was adversely reported from the post office committee, and two army nominations, action on which is suspended on purely technical points through the House, and that (the fortification) is with the Sepate committee on appropriations. Formerly tee, and two army nominations, action on which is suspended on purely technical points through some informality, are the only hitches that have occurred thus far. Senator Mahone having returned, the name of Stratham for postmaster at Lynchburg will be reported soon, and will lead to some partisan debate, but no protracted delay in the confirmation of the appointee is expected.

Reducing the Salaries. Congressman Warner of Tennessee has intro duced in the House a bill to reduce the salaries of the principal officers of the government. He of the principal officers of the government. He proposes that the President hereafter shall draw \$30,000 instead of \$50,000. The salaries of the seven members of the cabinet he proposes to reduce to \$7000 per annum from \$8000. His bill provides that the assistant secretary of state and assistant secretary of the interior shall receive \$3000 and the assistant secretary of the treasury \$4000 per annum. The salary of the speaker of the House he would reduced from \$8000 to \$7000 per annum. The compensation of senators, members and delegates in Congress be thinks should be \$4000 per annum instead of \$5000. He proposes to cut down the salaries of the associate judges of the Supreme Court from \$10,000 to \$9500 each, and the salary of the chief justice from \$10,500 to \$9500. He is particular, however, that the act shall not apply to the mileage of senators and representatives, nor to the \$125 for stationery, nor to the franking privilege as now fixed by law, but to these annual salaries alone.

WASHINGTON, January 30 .- E. J. Reed, M. P. the celebrated English ship engineer, is in Washington, and it is understood that he will appear before the committees of Congress in advocacy of the Eads ship railway scheme. Captain Eads the Eads ship railway scheme. Captain Eads himself appeared before the committee on commerce of the Senate day before yesterday and made a statement of his project. He said that he regarded the construction of a ship railway across the isthmus of Tehnantepec as reasonably sure. The only question was whether it should be done under the auspices of the United States government or by British capital. During his visit to Europe last summer he received assurances that the necessary funds to complete the enormous undertaking would be raised by a combination of English shipowners within sixty days, if he desired their assistance. He replied that he did not unless the government of the United States should refuse to assist him in the undertaking. The Issue Between Blaine and President

Arthur.
WASHINGTON, January 30.—The statement of

ex-Secretary Blame in regard to the Chili-Peru correspondence, has raised a direct issue with the President. Some friends of the latter, who say they are accurately informed in regard to the facts, assert that while this is true to a degree, it is also true that the President saw none of the correspondence with either Messrs. Huribut or Kilpatrick, and none of the Shipherd letters. He received a verbal statement of the chill matter from Mr. Blaine, and a statement of the first draft of these was brought to him he objected to them as harsh and dictatorial in tone, and tending to stir up such hostile feeling correspondence, has raised a direct issue with irritation, and would not disturb friendly relations. He next saw them when called to his attention by Mr. Frelinghuysen. It was then found that their tone and temper were still such as the President had objected to, and they were promptly revoked. promptly revoked.

The Distribution of that Award.

Senator Edmunds reported a bill from the judiciary committee this morning reviving the Court of Alabama Claims. The bill provides that the court shall execute its requirements within eighteen months after the passage of the act, and all claims must be filed within six months after the nassage of the act. The President, however, is empowered by proclamation to extend the time for making awards twelve months if eighteen months is not sufficient. The bill provides that no claim shall be considered that was within the furisdiction of the Court of Alabama Claims, created by act of June 23, 1874. Mr. Edmunds, in making the report, announced that the judiciary committee was divided in sentiment regarding the bill. All are in favor of paying the exculpated cruisers. The war-premium men are practically without friends on the committee. Senators Hoar and Hall gave notice that they would offer amendments in favor of the war-premium men and the extra 2 per cent. claimants. Senator Garland also announced that he would offer an amendment in favor of the insurance men. Court of Alabama Claims. The bill provides that

Shallenberger and Edmunds Moving on Polygamy-The Latter's Measure.

WASHINGTON, January 30 .- The war against simple measure proposed by Mr. Shallenberger of Pennsylvania. It merely provides that no poly-Pennsylvania. It merely provides that no polygamist shall hold any office or appointment of trust or profit. It does not conflict with the more sweeping measures proposed, to the number of a dozen or more, by other members. Edmunds' bill provides that polygamy shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$500 and by imprisonment for a term of not more than five years. If any male person, in a territory or other place over which the United States has expected in rigidation, hereafter cohabits with more

habitation, on such conditions, and under such limitations, as he shall think proper. The issue of bigsmous or polygamous marriages, known as Mormon marriages, in eases in which such marriages have been solennized according to the ceremonies of the Mormon sect, in any territory of the United States, and such issue shall have been born before the 1st day of January, 1883, are hereby legitimatized. No polygamist, bigamist, or any person cohabiting with more than one woman, and no woman cohabiting with any of the persons described, in any territory or other place in which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, shall be entitled to vote at any election, or be eligible for election or appointment to or be entitled to hold any office or place of public trust, honor or emolument in, under or for any such territory or place, or under the United States. The last section of the bill vacates all the registration and election offices of every description in the Territory of Utah, and devolves upon a board of five persons (to be appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate), each and every duty relating to the registration of voters, the conduct of elections, the receiving or rejection of votes, the canvassing of the same and the issuance of certificates of election, until a new territorial Legislature shall have been elected.

Arthur Caught Napping for Once.

Arthur Caught Napping for Once. WASHINGTON, January 30 .- Last Friday the President sent the name of William Nichols to President sent the name of William Nichols to the Senate as postmaster at Norfolk, Va. This renomination of Mr. Nichols was not the intentional act of the President, nor was it known by the postmaster-general or the first assistant. The President's attention being called to it, he was greatly surprised, the nomination having been unwittingly signed by him with many others. The postmaster-general and his assistant found that a clerk in the department had prepared the nomination without any authority, and handed it in with others he had been directed to make out. The President directed the withdrawal of the The President directed the withdrawal of the mination as soon as he learned the trick.

Justice Mant's Successor. It is expected that the nomination of a suc cessor to Justice Ward Hunt of the Supreme Court will be sent to the Senate within the next two weeks. The position has not been tendered to Mr. Edmunds, and Senator Morrill says he does not think Edmunds desires it. It is known, however, that a quiet movement in favor of Edmunds' appointment has been inaugurated. The general impression here is that Judge Blatchford of the southern circuit of New York is the leading candidate.

AN ATROCIOUS ACT.

Fuel Charged With Dynamite Causes an Explosion, Which Horribly Mangles an Unsuspecting Housewife.

Last week a cruel affair occurred at Maynard W. Goff's fish market at Lewiston, Me. It appears that the fire wood used by Mr. Goff's family had been loaded with dynamite by some enemy of the family, and this morning, just after Mr. and Mrs. Off had arisen, the children being still in bed, the stove suddenly exploded with great force. Mrs. Goff, who was sitting near the stove, was terribly injured and soon died. Her jaw was horribly mutilated, wrist dislocated and other more or less serious injuries sustained. Fortunately, no other members of the family were near the stove, and they escaped injury. stove was blown into many pieces. The sides and roof of the building were torn off. George Prine has been arrested for the crime He is a well-known brick mason, and has been in the city employ for a long time. It is said he has threatened several times that he would "blow the family to h-," and this with other evidence makes the charge against him very positive. This is the fourth time Mr. Goff's wood has been charged with explosive substance. The feud between the Prine and the Goff families arose from the latter's implicating the former in criminal intercourse with Mrs. Goff's sister. The community is aroused against the criminal, and he may be heavily dealy the simple of the criminal, The community is aroused against the criminal, and ne may be harshly dealt with.

PROVIDING FOR THE INDIANS

Bill Favorably Reported Which Provides for the Allotment of Lands in Severalty to Indians on the Various Reservations.

WASHINGTON, January 27 .- One of the first measures placed upon the House calendar for the present session is a bill reported by Mr. Haskell favorably from the committee on Indian affairs to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the States and Territories over the Indians-The Indian affairs committee's bill autho, rizes the secretary of the interior, when-ever any reservation of Indians is advantageous for agricultural purposes, to cause it to be surveyed or resurveyed and allot the lands in severalty to the Indians as follows: Each head of a family, one-quarter of a section; each single person, over 18 years, one-eighth of a secsingle persol, over 18 years, observant of a section; each orphan child, under 18 years, one-eighth of a section, and to each other person under 18 years of age now living, or who may be born prior to the date of the order of allotment of the lands, one-sixteenth of a quarter section. If in any reservation there is not enough land to be distributed under this basis them the lands shall be allotted pro rata to each individual in accordance with the classification, above given. The bill provides that title to all lands acquired by the Indians under this act shall not be subject to alienation, lease or incumbrance, either by voluntary conveyance or judgment of any court, or subject to taxation, but shall be absolutely inalienable for twenty years, and until such time thereafter as the President may see fit to remove the restriction. The secretary of the interior is allowed to negotiate with any tribe for the purchase of a portion of its reservation that is not necessary for allotments to members of the tribe on the conditions given above, and the moneys agreed to be baid are to be invested for the benefit of the tribe. Lands so bought from the Indians can be surveyed and sold to actual settlers at no less than \$1.25 per acre, in blocks of 160 acres for agricultural purposes, and forty acres of timber lands additional. One-third of the purchase money must be paid cash, and the remaining two-tbirds at intervals of two and five years. The bill provides for the reservation of two sections in each township for school putposes; the patenting of lands on which religious edifices have been built to the denomination controlling the same.

The provisions of the proposed act do not apply to the five civilized tribes of the ludian territory. To carry out the provisions of the act an appropriation of \$100,000 is made. tion; each orphan child, under 18 years, on eighth of a section, and to each other person

MORMONISM. Parson Newman Explains Why the Prac-

tice Should be Abolished. NEW YORK, January 29 .- An audience of up wards of 2000 persons assembled tonight in the wards of 2000 persons assembled tonight in the Congregational Church to listen to a discourse on the Mormon question by Rev. Dr. J. P. Newman. Special interest was manifested in the discourse, as the speaker is the intimate friend of many public men who hold close relations with the President, for which reason it was supposed by many that the course suggested by the speaker to crush out Mormonism was the outline of a policy to be pursued by the present administration. After reviewing the progress of Mormonism the past thirty years and the plans that had been suggested for dealing with the evils, the speaker said he believed the difficulty should be met in the first place by a declaration from Congress that the Utah delegate is not entitled to a seat in the flouse. He said no Mormon should be eligible to citizenship or entitled to hold office. The present legislature, he argued, should be abolished, but the government of the Territory should be continued in the hands of men, however, who are avowedly opposed to Mormonism and polygamy. He said the territorial judicial system in Utah should be entirely changed, and that persons who practised polygamy or believed, in the doctrines of the Latter Day Saints should not be permitted to sit on juries. He used no argument against Mormonism, except that supplied by nature herself when she made the sexes numerically equal. Congregational Church to listen to a discourse

The Mysterious Cattle Disease at Lanes-

The mysterious trouble with cattle continues to agitate the farmers of Lanesboro and vicinity. Several months ago Lester B. Gunn, residing at Several months ago Lester B. Gunn, residing at the head of Lake Pontoosuc, lost several cows, one after another dying suddenly and with no prominent symptoms. No cause of the disorder was found, and as the remainder of the herd appeared to be healthy, Mr. Gunn came to the conclusion that the animals were poisoned by some noxious pasture weed. Among the neighbors of Gunn none sympathized with him in his loss more than did Mr. J. H. Marsh, who has recently lost four fine cattle. Naturally the Lanesboro people are afraid that the disease will spread through the locality, and as three Lanesboro farmers peddle milk at Pittsfield there is no little fear in that town. Ten or twelve cattle have now died, and although there are no others sick it is not improbable that the disease is contagious and will be epidemic. The animals appear to be choking when first attacked, and after gasping and piteously bellowing, the head is drawn convulsively backwards, and death ensues speedily. The usual remedies are of no avail. The usual remedies are of no avail.

Surrender of the Charleston Citadel.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Resignation of the French Ministry.

An Exciting Scene in the German Reichstag.

A Reign of Terror in Cabul-The Warsaw Riots, Etc.

PARIS, January 26 .- In the Chamber of Depu ties today, the bill for the revision of the constitution coming up for consideration, the discussion became so animated that a force of police was called in, and remained during the entire session. M. Barodet submitted a proposition for integral revision of the constitution, but it was rejected by a vote of 278 to 173. Several amendnts to the bill were offered and were rejected M. Gambetta was present and remained during the session. The previous question having been moved on the bill and defeated the the ministry at once tendered their resignations, M. Gambetta also tendered his resignation as president of the uncil and will hereafter sit as deputy. Presi-ent Greyy, upon receiving the resignations of the ministry, called upon M. De Freycinet to form new cabinet. There is great excitement through-

a new cabinet. There is great excitement throughout the city tonight.

In addressing the Chamber of Deputies on the In addressing the Chamber of Deputies on the bill for revision of the constitution, M. Gambetta, who spoke from the tribune, insisted that unless both chambers agreed on a revision there could be no congress, and that if congress met it must uphold the scrutin de liste. He himself would challenge the vote of the country, not fearing dissolution of the Chambers. A vote was then taken on the bill, and the government was defeated by a vote of 282 to 227. Upon the announcement of the result of the vote M. Gambetta at once declared that this meant the granting of powers to congress of an unlimited granting of powers to congress of an unlimited right in the revision of the constitution, and he thereupon tendered his resignation as president of the council, but retains his seat as deputy.

Formation of a New Cabinet. PARIS. January 29 .- The latest list mentioned of the new ministry is as follows: M. Leon Say, minister of finance; General Billot, minister of war; Admiral Jeannette, minister of marine; M. Vanoy, minister of public works; M. De Freyciort, president of council and minister of foreign affairs; M. Jules Ferry, minister of public instruction; M. Goblet, minister of the interior and of worship; M. Humbert, minister of justice; M. Firard, minister of commerce; M. Gochery, minister of public of the council of th

ister of posts and telegraphs. A Scene of Excitement in the German

Reichstag. BERLIN, January 24 .- A tumultuous discussion ensued in the German Reichstag today, the occasion being the third reading of the budget on th royal rescript. Herr Haenel, Progressionist, in a speech, declared that the rescript of the Emperor recommended pure absolutism, and was intended to cover the responsibility of the ministers by the King's will. Prince Bismarck, facing the left in replying to the above, said: "If you believe that the ministers intend to cover themselves against parliamentary speeches by the King's person you err.s You over-rate yourselves if you reproach me with covardice, after my long service to my country, and it should bring a blush of shame to your faces to make such an assertion." A great uproar followed the Prince's speech. Herr Haenel was heard protesting that that was a mere fancy of the chancellor. Prince Bismarck retorted an expression as that used by Prince Bismarck a speech, declared that the rescript of the Eman expression as that used by Prince Bismarck and presumed that Prince Bismarck had invented it. This increased the disturbance, the right crying "infamous." Prince Bismarck in greatagitaing "infamous." Prince Bismarck in great agita-tion sprang to the footof the tribune and accused Herr Haenel of having insulted him, and said he could not redress the injury by simply denying it, and thereupon left the House. The debate imediately languished and was adjourned. The usion of all parties has been greatly increased by the above exciting discussi

The Warsaw Riots.

VIENNA, January 29 .- The report of the com mission instituted at Warsaw to relieve the victims of the recent anti-Semitic riots reveals the ollowing facts: Altogether there were 2011 families rained, numbering about 10,000 souls. They include 246 publicans, 281 tobacconists, and other retail shop-keepers; 498 eating-house-keepers and others engaged in the supply of refreshments; 318 workmen and 434 employes. During the riots there were demolished 392 liquor shops, 603 eating-houses, warehouses and synagogues, and 393 private houses, all the property of Jews. Austria Agitated by the Herzegovians

TRIESTE, January 26 .- The Herzegovinans are concentrating in the mountainous angle included by the upper bend of the Narenta river. Their position is absolutely unassailable. It threatens Coinitza, which commands the communication between Mostar and Serajevo, and dominates the principal mountain pass. The attempts to gag the press have redoubled the fears that a panic may arise at Vienna. A high Austrian official stated on Monday that the situation could not well be worse.

The Search for Lieutenant De Long. St. Petersburg, January 29 .- James Gordon Bennett has lodged with General Ignatieff sufficient funds to defray the expenses neces-sary for a renewal of the search for Lieutenant De Long and the crew of the Jeannette. The American government has instructed its ambassador to Russia to pay all charges incurred by Russia on account of the Jeannette on the ground that some officers and men belong to the United States navy. Lieutenant Danenhauer with nine men has left Irkutsk for St. Petersburg. Suspension of the Union Generale. Paris-

Its Effect on Other Banks. NEW YORK, January 30 .- A Paris despatch announces that the Union Generale Bank of that city suspended this morning. London telegrams confirm the suspension of the Union Generale and mention that another prominent bank there is in trouble. The rumor is current in London that the Bank of England may putup its rate tomorrow to 7 per cent. The Bank of Belgium has further advanced its rate from 7 to 9 per cent. German banks generally expect to see shipments of about \$5,000,000 gold this week. announces that the Union Generale Bank of that

Reign of Terror in Cabut.

LONDON, January 29 .- A despatch from Cabul says that a reign of terror exists in that city. The Ameer is executing all the leaders of the re cent opposition and conflicating their estates. He has 1100 political prisoners confined in prison awaiting his orders.

Forty Arrests in Ireland. LONDON, January 30 .- There were forty arrests made on Saturday in the southern portion of fre-land, chiefly in the cities of Cork and Limerick.

Bailway Accident in England. London, January 30.—Yesterday a passenger train collided with a freight truck on the North London railway and ten persons were killed and

Cable Flashes.

A Jewish family of four has been murdered in a Russian village.

It is stated that an informer has revealed to Mr. Lloyd, magistrate of Clare, Limerick and Cork counties, Ireland, the plan of a widespread and dangerous conspiracy, in that district. The authorities state that the chief conspirators are known.

The Nihilistic organ, "The Will of the People,"

are known.

The Ninilistic organ, "The Will of the People," in its last leading article, says: "The coronation of the Czar, fixed for the 25th of May, will never take place, therefore make no preparations for it. Many things will occur between this and the 25th of May. Do not throw away your money uselessly. It is simply ridiculous and disgusting."

The bodies of Mr. Huddy, the process server, and his nephew, who recently disappeared from and his nephew, who recently disappeared from the neighborhood of Ballinrobe, County Mayo, have been found in Loughmask in bags, which had been sunk by means of large stones. The place where the bodies were found is near the house of a man named Carigan, who is now under

THE VIRCINIA SENATE.

Riddleberger Ridicules the Straightouts-How He Will Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., January 28 .- In the Senate this morning Senator Wingfield of Hauover, the only straight Republican of the body, addressed tt for the first time this session. He said he had come to the conclusion that all parties were anxious to get into the Republican ship of state. He said he represented the flag that fell from the hands of General Garfield, and that he extended to black and white, Funders and Readjusters, an black and white, Funders and Readjusters, an seamest invitation to come under its folds. Senator Riddleberger replied derisively to this speech, and ridiculed the idea of anything like straightout Republicanism or straightout Democraticism, and defined the straightouts of both parties to be ignorant of the a, b, c's, of the principles of politics. When pressed as to how he would vote, Riddleberger, who is senator-elect to the United States Senate, douged and said if he found the Republican party representing the principles of Wingfield, he would not vote with it. He announced his intention to support the Liberal party. Liberal party.

Colorado has a subterranean lake of considerable extent covered with soil about eighteen inches deep. On the soil is cultivated a field of corn, which produces thirty bushels to the acre. The ground is a black marl in nature. and in all

probability was at one time an open body of water, on which accumulated vegetable matter, which has been increased from time to time until now it has a crust sufficiently strong and rich to produce fine corn. While harvesting the hands catch great strings of fish by making a hole through the earth. A person rising on his toes and coming down suddenly can see the growing corn shake all around him. Any one having sufficient strength to drive a rail through the crust will find on releasing it that it will disappear altogether.

HORRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Instantly Killed and Severa Fatally Injured at Fairfield, Me.

FAIRFIELD, Me., January 30 .- One of the boilers in the mul of the Kennebec Framing Com-pany exploded last Saturday morning with a deafening report that jarred the houses all over the village, many thinking it the shock of an earthquake. An alarm of fire brought out the citizens, who rushed to the scene of the acci dent to render assistance. In response telegrams a special fire engine and several physicians, came from Waterville. When the explosion took place there were seventy men in the building, nine of them in the engine and boiler rooms.

The engineer, Robert McComb, had just put on steam to start up. He was blown out of the room. When found, afterwards, he was in an insensible condition. One ear was torn off, and his face was terribly burned and defaced. He is injured fatally. John Avery and Charles Lamere, both firemen, were instantly killed. Their bodies were not recovered from the debris until late in the afternoon, and prosented a horrible and sickening sight. Noali Rice, a son of the manager, ex-Warden W. W. Kice, formerly of the Maine State prison, the time-keeper, was blown to the end of the boiler room. He was the first of those found. His groans were heard for a short time, when they ceased. His legs were fastened down with hot steam pipes, and were cooked through before he was released. John Smith, the foreman, was blown through a brick wall and fatally before he was released. John Smith, the foreman, was blown through a brick wall and fatally fire engine and several physicians, came man, was blown through a brick wall and fatally injured, his face blackened and bruised beyond recognition. Isaac Forkey was crushed and injured fatally. Joseph Dicer escaped with a broken arm and slight bruises. A number of men had just left the boller room and escaped.

POISON IN RAW HAM. Fifteen Persons Made Ill at Minneola,

Minn.-Three Deaths. MARSHALL, Minn., January 30 .- Fifteen zens of Minneola have been made seriously ill by eating raw ham, and three have died. An entire family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Cushner and four children, William, aged 22; Nicholas, aged 14; Jacob, aged 12; and a daughter Annie, aged 18, were poisoned. Mr. Cushner died on Tuesday. Fritz Piegger and Joseph Wilfatt have died from the same cause. O. Gilbertson, D. Seidleitz and Dr. Sanderson are quite ill, while Peter Peckles, Oscar Thompson, Anthony Winters and a German living near the village, name unknown, are in a precarious situation. The matter will be brought to the attention of the State Board of Health. olas, aged 14; Jacob, aged 12; and a daughter

FIVE TONS OF RED-HOT IRON Tipped Upon Four Mea in an Iron Foun-

dry-One Man Likely to Die-The Building Burned. BURLINGTON, Vt., January 30 .- At Wallace H.

throat that his son exhibited, and actually gave vent to a series of short, sharp coughs, the same as the dead boy had done in the preliminary stages of the genuine malady. This was sufficient to alarm the family seriously, and Dr. Ireland was sent for, and when he arrived the imaginary stek man was found in bed, bathed in a profuse perspiration. His eyes were wild and staring, and his mouth parched, but when given a glass of water he experienced no difficulty in swallowing it. This one fact gave assurance to the physician that the patient was not suffering from the effects of hydrophobic virus, besides the knowledge that there has never been a case ou record where the poison had been transmitted by one human being to another. Despite the assurances of the doctor to the contrary, however, Gardner persisted in declaring that he would go mad, and predicted that it would only be a matter of time, when he would be attacked by spasms similar to those suffered by his dead boy. The nervousness increased so rapidly that Dr. Ireland at last gave up the attempt to force a cure by will-power, and 'resorted to physical treatment. Hydrate of chloral and bromide of potassium were administered in doses rather above the average, but even then the patient's brain had become so thoroughly under the control of morbid imagination that sleep could not be induced until the doses were repeated. Gardner then fell into a troubled sleep, which in the course of a few hours settled into an apparently healthful slumber, and he awoke on Wednesday morning decidedly better, but still unconvinced that poison was running through his veins. The nervines were again exhibited, and Tuursday noon he had gained enough mental strength to discuss the matter calmiy, and to be Brink & Co.'s iron foundry, last Thursday, a ladle containing five tons of rea-hot fron was accidentally overturned and four men were badly burned. Peter Donnelly was dreadfully burned over his whole body, and his injuries are probably fatal. Benjamin Wright and Thomas Crowley were dangerously, and James Hayden seriously burned. The building was set on fire by the acci-dent, causing a loss of several thousand dollars.

NITRO-CLYCERINE AND A BONFIRE. A Careless Workman Responsible For an Explosion in a Crowd of Children.

NEW YORK, January 30 .- On Friday last, while a number of children were playing around a bonfire in a vacant lot up town, a terrific explosion took place in their midst throwing them all to the ground. A number of workmen ran to the spot, where they found seven boys and girls badly burned and injured. All were taken to the hospital, where one of them, Benjamin Burns, aged 16, died soon after being admitted. A majority of the others will probably recover. Investigation into the cause of the explosion showed that some workmen who had been blasting rock hear by had carelessly left a can of nitro-glycerine on the ground, which one of the children picked up and threw on the fire.

FIRE AND DEATH AT SEA.

Barning of the British Ship Milton, With Seventeen of Her Crew - Rescue of Sufferers.

SAN FRANCISCO, January 30 .- The British ship Cochin arrived here today from Dundee, having on board seven men picked up at sea on the 15th of January in a starving condition. The men belonged to the British ship Milton, from Shields for San Francisco, with a cargo of coal. The Milton caught fire on the 22d of December, and was abandoned. The first boat contained Captain McArthur, his wife, two children and five men; the second boat, the first officer and seven men; the third boat, the second officer and seven men; the third boat, the second officer and the men. Twenty-three days after the men in the third boat were picked up. Nothing has been heard of the other two boats, and it is thought all are lost. The boats separated the day following the abandonment of the Milton.

Jennie Cramer's Remains Disinterred. New Haven, January 30 .- Friday the remains of Jennie Cramer, the alleged victim of the Malleys and Blanche Douglass, were disinterred, at least that portion of them not removed at the autopsy, and examined by Professor Chittenden and another expertin the presence of the counsel for the State and for the defence. The remains for the State and for the defence. The remains were in a state of aimost liquid putrefaction, and the odor in the office of the superintendent of Evergreen cemetery where they were examined, was intolerable. The reason for disinterring cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is believed to be the desire of the State attorney to find more arsenic than the chemist found in the organs removed, which was barely enough to cause death. If more arsenic is found it must come from parts of the body where it is seldom sought for. All the vital organs were removed at the time of the autopsy.

The Trotters' Programme at Chienge. CHICAGO, January 28 .- The summer trotting meeting will begin July 17, and last a week. Eighteen races are announced, with purses aggregating \$30,700, and \$10,000 has been set aside for special purposes. In offering them due consideration will be given to such trotters as Maud S., St. Julian, Trinkett, Hopeful and others, whose records prevent them entering the class accs. It has been found necessary to bar Little Brown Jung from the packing class. A special purse or Jug from the pacing class. A special purse or stake will be offered for Phil Thompson, Sweet-heart and Fred Crocker. Two of the events will be stake races, with \$1000 added in each case by

Murder by a School-Roy.

WEST JEFFERSON, O., January 30 .- Miss High WEST JEFFERSON, O., January 30.—Miss High a teacher in the public school, three miles from this place, Thursday afternoon called in John Butler, one of the directors, to assist her in quelling a disturbance among the pupils, instigated by a boy named Scott, 19 years of age. Mr. butler so enraged Scott that the latter struck him on the head with a piece of coal, crushing his skull, and inflicting injuries from which he cannot recover. Scott escaped.

An Insane Juror.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 30 .- In the Thomas BUFFALO, N. Y., January 30.—In the Thomas insurance forgery case Thursday, Juror Smith, who went crazy two or three days ago, and has since been sitting, by order of Judge Hammond, in spite of the vehement statement that he was unfit for jury duty, became wild, and talked about being hanged, 'He said he had been tried twice, and would not go into the box to be tried again, and finally had to be removed from the court-room by an officer. The case was adjourned.

Relief Measures for Mrs. Lincoln NEW YORK, January 30 .- When informed that New York, January 30.—when intollect that Congress had passed the bill increasing her pension from \$3000 to \$5000, and giving her \$15,000 for immediate relief, Mrs. Lincoln expressed herself as very grateful to the senators who presented her case to Congress, and said that now she should have an operation performed on her eyes in a short time.

The Standard Oil Buys Out Another Rival BUFFALO, January 29 .- The sale is announced of the Atlas Refining Company and the Buffalo & Rock City Pipe Line Company to the Standard Oil Company for \$250,000 or \$300,000. The rate of pumping oil from Rock City to Buffalo has been advanced from ten to fifteen cents, and the sale virtually ends all opposition which the Standard company has in this section. The Horrible Vandercook Murder.

The cabin of Beckwith, the murderer of Vanlercook, has been burned. In the portion under the bank, as the rubbish was burned away, a subterranean passage several feet deep was found, where it is supposed that the remains of other victims have been buried. Millions of Ovsters Frozen.

DYRE'S BEARD ELIXIR
Forces Interior Mustacles, What
feet, or dark on both based in 20 to
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feet, and NEW YORK, January 29.—The very low tide has exposed acres of oyster beds in this vicinity, and the extreme cold has frozen the oysters. An oyster famine is predicted. RED-HOT SCENES. Yellow Fever in Yucatan. CITY OF MEXICO, January 29,—In Temax, Yucatan, there are 1700 cases of yellow fever; 222 have died.

LYSSOPHOBIA.

The Father of a Hydrophobic

Boy Scared

Nearly to Death Because of Some

Froth Spat in His Eye.

A Case of Great Interest to the

Medical Fraternity.

[Philadelphia Press.]

Lyssophobia, or spurious hydrophobia, has been developed in the father of Edward Gardner, the

sixteen-year-old boy who died on last Monday night in Camden. N. J., of genuine rabies. The

case is a remarkable instance of the effect of imagination. On the evening preceding that of

his son's death Mr. Gardner entered the sick room

while the patient was writhing in a painful convul-

sion. The boy strucgled strongly, and to prevent him from injuring himself the father seized both

hands, and bending over the bed endeavored to hold

him. While in this position, the lad, who was

foaming at the mouth, made several savage snaps

with his teeth, and then spat in his father's face.

A small quantity of the frothy saliva entered Mr.

Gardner's right eye. As soon as the violence of

Gardner's right eye. As soon as the violence of the spasm had exhausted itself Gardner ran out of the room to his wife, and told her that he believed he had been poisoned by the spittle, insisting at the same time that his eye pained him, although the only inflammation visible about the eyelid was that caused by rubbing. On Monday he said very little about the matter, but after the boy's death in the evening he began to get nervous and excited. Three hours later the frightened man had worked himself into a state bordering on hysteria, and it was only by the greatest persuasion that he could be induced to go to bed, and then simply to toss about without sleep. By morning imagination had so thoroughly conquered judgment that Gardner announced that he felt a severe pain at the lower part of the cerebellum and complained of

A Chilly Sensation in the Spinal Column.

He professed to feel the same dryness about the

throat that his son exhibited, and actually gave

vent to a series of short, sharp coughs, the same

gained enough mental strength to discuss the matter calmly, and to be

Partially Persuaded

that he was in no immediate danger of dissolu-

tion. He is still in bed, and very much pros-

trated by the remarkable mastery gained by the

trated by the remarkable mastery gained by the mind over the body, which, had it continued without medical treatment, would in all probability ended in dementia and death. While Mr. Gardner was battling with an imaginary malady his youngest daughter, Kaue, was attacked by a more serious trouble, from the same cause that made her father take his bed. She, too, had bent over her dying brother, and had been spat upon. The saliva lodged in her lower lip, where there was a slight abrasion of the skin, and the violence of the poison was shown a few hours later when

a slight abrasion of the skin, and the violence of the poison was shown a few hours later when the lip began to swell and inflame. With rare courage the girl made no complaint, but went about her work as usual. She did not permit the matter to worry her in the least, and dismissed all thoughts of any evil effects resulting from the swollen lips. Her case will probably develop a more pronounced case of lyssophobia than that of her parent, with the exception that if she does exhibit similar symptoms they will be the result of the inoculation instead of the nerve centres being affected by the

of the does cannot will be the result of the inoculation instead of the nerve centres being affected by the insignings of the mind in an abnormally sensitive condition. This will be a very interesting case to the medical profession, inasmuch as no inoculation of human being by rabid animals hitnerto reported has incubated inside of forty days, and generally ninety days or more are re-

days, and generally ninety days or more are required. It is equally unknown in medical history that one human being has communicated the disease to another, a fact, by the way, that has rendered nursing of such patients much less undesirable than it would otherwise have been.

DELUCE AND AVALANCHE.

Perils and Fears of East Tennesses People

-Many Disastrous Stides.

NASHVILLE, January 30 .- The town of Johnson-

ville, on the Tennessee river, has virtually been

destroyed by inundation. The Tennessee river at that point, from the rains of Friday night, rose

at that point, from the rains of Friday night, rose last night to the highest point reached during the present flood, and is still rising, and again is threatening the bridge of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railway. An immense amount of damage has been done to houses and mills along the creeks near Knoxville by the rains of Friday night.

A land slide occurred east of Knoxville yesterday morning.

The tallest peak of the Buffalo mountains in East Tennessee, having been undermined by con-

The tallest peak of the Bulfalo mountains in East Tennessee, having been undermined by constant rains, fell from a height of 300 feet with such a crash as to alarm mountaineers for thirty miles around. People offered prayers that they might not be crushed by the falling of White Rock peak, which made the earth fairly quake. Land slides are feared by the managements of all the large mountain reads.

A Hunter's Suicide.

PITTSBURG, Penn., January 30 .- A young mar

amed Lee of West Middlesex, Butler county,

Small-Pox Notes.

Small-pox is raging at Cedar Junction, Kan., where thirteen deaths have occurred.

The total number of small-pox cases in Cincin-nati the past week has been seventy-two; deaths,

Ten new cases of small-pox were reported in Allegheny city, and seven in Pittsburg, Penn.,

Friday.

The American Watch Company of Waltham has notified all its employes that they must either produce physicians' cirtificates of vaccination within the past five years or become vaccinated during the next ten days. Physicians will be furnished at the company's expense to all failing to comply with this order.

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face, and somebody's

DIED.

gists.

the large mountain roads.

tour hours.

QUICK

COLORED

BOOKS.

GLOVES.

WOOLLENS.

BLANKETS,

BROCADES,

MILLINERY. LADIES' HOSE, GENTS' SHIRTS,

LADIES' SHITS

SHOPPING BAGS.

FANCY ARTICLES.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR

GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

RIBBONS.

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Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Stubborn Coughs &c., can be cured after all other treat-ments fail by our ELECTRIC LUNG PAD. Price \$3.00. Descriptive Pamphlet, Testimonials and agreement for you to sign sent free. Address ELECTRIC PAD MFG

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At Retail by All Druggists. A COOD BARCAIN HIWASSEE CORN, the largest grain, smallest cob, and most productive variety in the world, backage 25c. MAMMOTH CABBACE, 20 to 50 lbs. cach, package 25c. MAMMOTH PUMPK IN, have been grown to weigh 150 lbs., package 25c. SNAKE CUCUMBER 2 to 6 ft. in length coils up like a snake, package 25c. SANGUINEUS, a tropical-looking plant, 10 ft. in the covered with bright red fruit package. Sc. CHOICE GARDEN SEEDS, 16d Leaved), Tomato (Acme), Turniy (White Dutch SELECT FLOWER SEEDS, 10c. p Skage: Portulacea, Phiex Drummond owering Peas, Gilia, Fragrant Candytus reclinium, Marigold, and Double Zinni A SPLENDID OFFER!

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IF YOU WANT GOOD SITUATIONS, IF YOU WANT RELIABLE HELP. IF YOU WANT SUMMER BOARDERS,

The V. E. A. Office, 19 Winter Street. named Lee of West Middlesex, Butler county, went hunting Friday afternoon, and before nightfall had wandered to West Decrifield township, Allegheny county, 16 miles from Pittsburg. While walking through the woods he met two young ladies whom he knew. One was a Miss Allison. The name of the other is unknown. Lee raised his shot-gun and fired at them, wounding both ladies, who ran home covered with blood. A party of men started in pursuit of Lee. On their approach the latter placed the muzzle under his chin and pulled the trigger. The charge blew his whole head off. No cause is assigned for the act. Lee never showed any signs of insanity. Cooks and girls for general housework can always secure good situations, with wages from \$3 to \$5 per week. Send stamp to ensure reply.

Best in cultivation. 100 but per acre. Bardy, prolific, per acre. Bardy, prolific, per ser. Bardy, prolific, per ser. Bardy, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

The great Restorative of Generative Power-sure and safe. Removes nervous timidaty, impotency and sexinal debility and restores the energy, fire and vigor of youth in twenty minutes. Price, \$1. Address the NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 24 Tremontrow, Boston Mass.

Diary Free interest Table, Calender, etc. Soutto any address, CHARLES E. HIRES, 48 N. Del. Ave. Phila. At Wilkesbarre there are five cases, and at Buttonwood, near by, 10, all in one family.

Eight new cases have come to the knowledge of the Illinois State Board of Health within twenty-

ja4 26twy JUDGE By sending 35c, money or 40c postage stamps, with age you will receive by return mail a correct patture of your future husband or wire, with mane and date of marriage. Address W FOX Box 28 bultonville, N. Y. wyly* my20

Agents wanted, \$5 a Day made selling our NEW HOUSEHOLD ARTICLES and FAMILY SCALE, Weighs up to 25 lbs. Sells at \$1.50, DOMESTIC SCALE CO., Cincinnan, 0.

155 a MONTH-Agents Wanted. Fast-Standard Standard Standa NIGHT RICH RARE & RACY. 3 for 10c. Full SCENES. set (12) 25c. Very spicy. Warranted. J.W. Satisfactory. PATRICK, Box 5257, Boston, Mass. wy 13t* n16

of hope on his young face, and somebody's mother thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart before it is too late. Tell her that consumption is curable; that men are living today whom the physicians pronounced incurable, because one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease. Dr. Pierce's "Goiden Medical Discovery" has cured hundreds; surpasses cod liver oil, hypophosphites and other medicines in curing this disease. Sold by druggists. 150. "A Violet from Mother's Grave" & 49 other popular Songs, words & muste entire, all for 15c. PATTEN & CO., 47 Barclay st., N.Y. wy4t ja18 300 CHOICE Poetical Selections for Autograph Verses and 25 popular Songs, all for 15c. postspar VATTEN & WADE, 49 Barclay st., N.Y., wy4t fi

SCHWANENBERG—In Good Thunder, Minn., May 6, 1881, Bertha L., wife of R. Schwanenberg, 32 years 2 months 1 day.

She has gone—our home is lonely,
And the breezes murmur on;
But 'tis sweet to know 'tis only
Till the angel calls us home,
Yes, we know that we will meet her
When our journey here is o'er;
Oh, how fondly we will greet her,
For we'll meet to part no more. NIGHT SCENES Rich and very rare. 15 for 25c., by mail; stamps taken. W. Sizer, New Haven, Ct. wy26t ft.

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To pays to sell our Hand Printing RUBBER STAMPS.
Circulars free. G. A. Harper & Bro., Cleveland, Ohio wyeow6t f1 For gents only; one pack 25 for 25c.; 3 packs 50c. Star Novelty Co., Box 717, New Haven, Conn. wy26t f1 12 Red-hot Valentines.10c.Best matrimonial paper 45c.a year; sample, 10c. L. Clark, Wiscoy, Minn

To Contractors for Street Pavements.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City Council of the city of Youngstown, O., until 12 o'clock M., February 20, 1882, at which time the proper authorities will open and read the bids in public, for the construction of a granite or stone block or asphalt street pavement, to be laid in Federal and Market streets, amounting to about 60,000 square yards of which about 4500 square yards are for a street railroad now laid in Federal street.

out.000 square yards, of which about 4500 square yards are for a street railroad now laid in Federal street.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the City Civil Engineer. Specifications and blank forms of bids and bonds will be furnished after January 30, 1882, on a pleation.

Proposals will also be received at same time and place to furnish the City of Youngstown, Ohlo, with PAVING BLOCKS of Granife, Medina or Flag-rock, the stone to be best quality and of the following dimensions an specifications:

Width, 3½ to 4½ inches;

Length, 8 to 12 inches;

Length, 8 to 12 inches;

All the edges to be sharp and straight, forming right angles at their intersections, both horizontally and vertically. The faces to be straight split and free from bunches or depressions, and in every respect satisfactory to the Public Works and Improvement Committee and Engineer.

Proposals to state the price per thousand blocks delivered on board cars at some accessible point, stating where, also the tariff rate of freight from such point to Youngstown, Ohlo, A sample of the blocks must accompany the proposal. Also state the number of blocks which the proposer will deliver per month from the first day of March or April to the first day of November. 1882.

The Council reserves the right to refeet any or all bids. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or equally good security to the amount of \$500. as a forfeit in case of failure to enterint a

bids. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or equally good security to the amount of \$500, as a forfeit in case of failure to enter into a tisfactory bonds will be required of successful ers to the amount of 50 per cent. of the cost of the work.

Money will be paid for the work by order of the

by the City Council, and, it adopted adopted Bids must be addressed to Alien Hellawell, City By order of the Council.

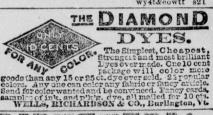
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City Civil Engineer NERVE AND BRAIN DISEASES. Dr. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREAT-MENT; a specific for Hysteria. Dizziness, Convulsions, Neryous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory. Spermatorrheea. Impotency, Involuntary Emissions, Premature Old Age, caused by overexertion, self-abuse, or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarantee six mail prepaid on receipt of price. We guarai boxes to cure any case. With each order rece us for six boxes, accompanied with five doll will send the purchaser our written guarantee turn the money if the treatment does not effect Guarantees issued by SMI J. H. DOOLITILE & S

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A victim of youthful imprudence causing Prema-ture Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vam every known remedy, has dis-covered a simple self cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. H. RELVES, 43 Chatham St., N. Y. STUTHWAY, 015 STuThwyly o15

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Jan 18 4t

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jal 8 13twy

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